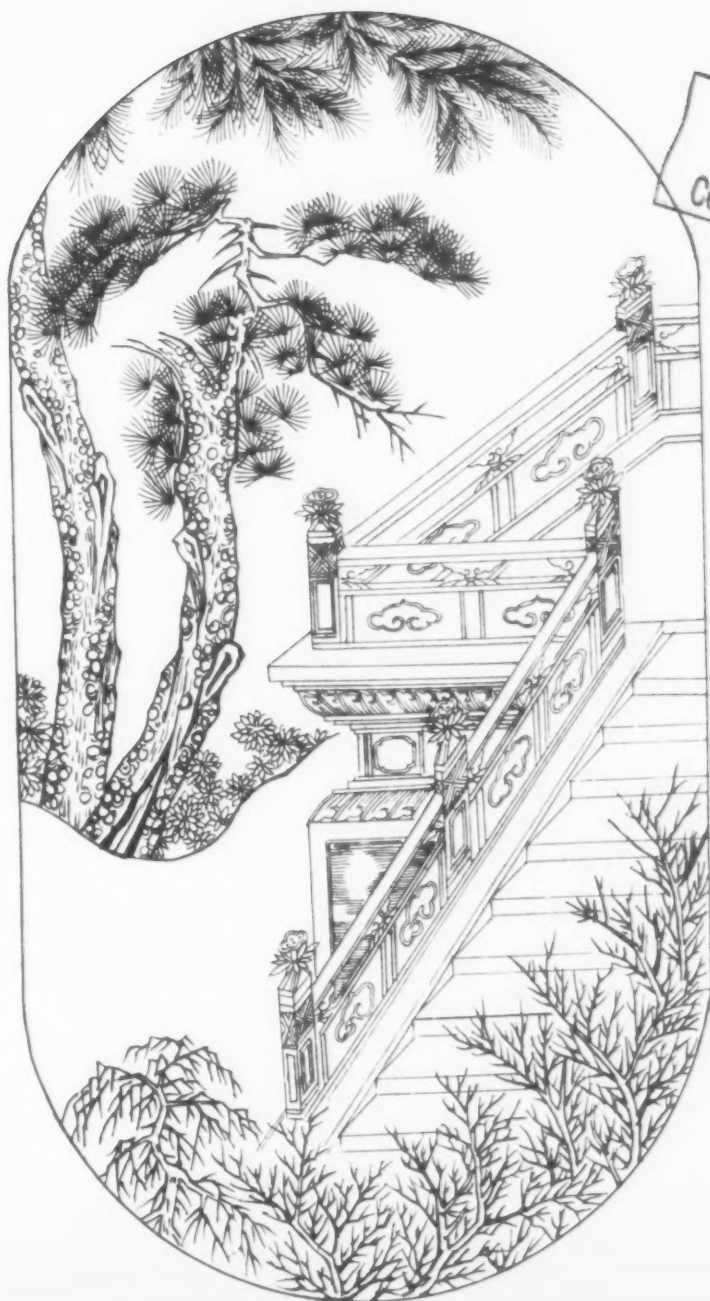


APRIL 1964

The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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COVER: Ink stick design from a facsimile edition (1928) of the *Mo-hai*, an illustrated work on ink sticks by Pang Jui-shêng, originally printed with wood blocks in the early part of the 17th century. (The Orientalia Division.) Chinese ink is made of lampblack and glue, mixed in a mortar with musk, aromatic camphor, and other ingredients to improve its scent, adhesiveness, and indelibility. The resultant paste-like mixture is then shaped in a wooden mold engraved with decorative designs and calligraphy. When dry and ready for use, the cake is rubbed with water against a smooth stone slab to produce liquid ink for use with a hair brush.

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Volume 21

APRIL 1964

Number 2

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Sarah L. Wallace, *Editor*

Janice B. Harrington, *Assistant Editor*

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READING IS THE KEY

The theme of this year's National Library Week holds a special meaning for the National Library. In the collections of the Library of Congress are keys from all over the Nation and from the far parts of the world. They await an eager and inquiring mind to fit them to the proper lock, loosing from this national treasury of knowledge new ideas and new wisdom for the nurture of our country and its people.

National Library Week must have a special significance for the library that serves as the National Library. The Library of Congress shares in this concentrated effort

to promote a love of books and reading. It is encouraged by it because it knows that any increase in the love and use of books and libraries will produce better scholars, better statesmen, and better citizens.

Just as the original Thirteen Colonies, from the zeal, the ideals, and the leaders scattered through their length and breadth, found the daring, the means, the courage, and the stamina to make practical a then impractical concept of government, so do all libraries find new enthusiasms and new ideas when stimulated by the growth of their colleagues.

SLW



Emanuel Leutze who painted WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY, a mural in the Capitol. (Photograph from HARPER'S WEEKLY, August 8, 1868, page 509)

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Five Sketchbooks of Emanuel Leutze

RAYMOND L. STEHLE*

IN THE SUMMER of 1962 the Library of Congress received through Dr. Egon Hanfstaengl, a gift from his uncle Dr. Eberhard Hanfstaengl, the former Director of the Munich Pinakothek. The gift consisted of two sketchbooks of the artist Emanuel Leutze and 15 letters addressed to him—10 of them written by Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and 2 by Frederick W. Seward. The letters are now in the custody of the Manuscript Division and the sketchbooks have been added to the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division, where they have joined a group of

*The author, a scientist by profession, specializing in pharmacology, earned his Ph. D. at Yale University in 1915. He taught physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania until 1921, when he accepted an appointment to McGill University in Montreal. In 1924 he became a full professor and chairman of the department, a position he held until 1953 when he became Professor Emeritus. Upon his retirement he spent nearly a year in Europe and, on his return, eventually settled in Washington, D.C. Dr. Stehle has contributed numerous articles to scientific journals.

Always interested in the fine arts, he became familiar with the extensive collections in the museums, libraries, and public institutions of the Nation's Capital. Discovering that there was a paucity of reliable information in print about the American painter Emanuel Leutze who had contributed so much to the decoration of the Capitol, Dr. Stehle applied the scientific methods he was accustomed to using in the laboratory to the exploration of documents for recorded facts. His investigation of Leutze's life and work has occupied much of his time for the last 6 years.

three other Leutze sketchbooks and a small portfolio of drawings that were presented to the Library by Dr. Eberhard Hanfstaengl in 1954. The Hanfstaengl family had been intimate friends of the family of Leutze's daughter Alice, who had married Carl Jooss of Munich; and it was from their children that Dr. Hanfstaengl obtained the Leutze items. He is still in possession of one or more Leutze sketchbooks and owns several of the artist's paintings.

Emanuel Leutze, who is best known for his picture *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, was born in Germany on May 24, 1816, and was 9 years old when his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he grew up. Even in his youth his talent for drawing was not to be doubted, and when he was only 20 he was elected to membership in the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia.

In 1837 young Leutze was engaged by Longacre and Herring to go to Washington and paint portraits of some of the men prominent in the Government for inclusion in their *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*. The depression of that year put a temporary end to the enterprise, and for a time Leutze became an itinerant portrait painter in Virginia. He then returned to Philadelphia and, after a short period of intense activity, he acquired the means to set out for Düsseldorf in 1840 for further study. During the next few years, he painted a number of pictures which found ready purchasers among

American collectors. Toward the end of the year 1845, Leutze married the daughter of a German officer in Düsseldorf.

Sometime in 1849 he began work on *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, which occupied him for about 2 years. Before the painting was finished, it was purchased by Messrs. Goupil and Company of Paris, who planned to exhibit it in the United States and take orders for an engraving that was being made. When the picture was exhibited in Washington, Leutze was present. He had hoped to obtain a commission from the United States Congress to paint a replica and then bring his young family to America; however, other American artists and their friends thought that if Congress planned to award any commissions for paintings they would like to share in the distribution. So it is not surprising that the matter got mired in the Capitol and that when the 32d Congress came to an end on March 3, 1853, no one had been awarded a commission. Undoubtedly disappointed, Leutze returned to Düsseldorf. His next picture was another large one—*Washington Rallying the Troops at Monmouth*. That was followed by smaller works, many of which also found American purchasers.

In 1859 conditions again seemed propitious for a return to America. Since several of the sketchbooks reviewed in the following pages fall within this later period, some of the events of those years are related in a discussion of the books. For a few years subsequent to 1863, his life was uneventful, but there is reason to believe that those years were followed by a period characterized by ill health and debt. He died in Washington on July 18, 1868, and is buried in Glenwood Cemetery.

Leutze's paintings may be classified as follows: about 60 are historical pictures, nearly 100 are portraits, around 30 are



Fig. 1. A self-caricature by Leutze.

works inspired by literature, approximately 50 are products of his own fancy, and about 10 are landscapes.

Considerable light is thrown upon Leutze's activities by the contents of Dr. Hanfstaengl's gifts, but the lack of place-names and dates and even the arrangement of the sketches, which follow no particular chronological sequence, make their interpretation difficult and often uncertain. Leutze was not plagued by system—an unused page in any book was all that was important.

The contents of these books are confined to the years 1841 and 1859-61. They will be reviewed in what seems to be chronological order. As yet they have been assigned no definite designations, so they will be referred to as (1) the "green sketchbook," (2) the "dark brown sketchbook," (3) the "buff-colored sketchbook," (4) the "album," and (5) the "light brown sketchbook," or numerically in the same order.

The green sketchbook contains drawings made by Leutze soon after he had left Philadelphia at the age of 24 to study at Düsseldorf. (He registered with the authorities there on February 11, 1841.) Some of the sketches were probably made when he was a student at the Academy of Art in Düsseldorf. One is a caricature of himself painting (Fig. 1). Examination of the sketch shows the varying character of his thoughts. That his homeland had not been

forgotten is clear from the presence—among the subjects represented in his nebulous "thoughts"—of the Capitol at Washington and of an ear of corn. Also distinguishable are some pretty girls, a pair of fencing foils, a ship, a charioteer and, at the top of the page, food and drink. One of the sketches in this book is not by Leutze but by his friend Trevor McClurg of Pittsburgh (Fig. 2). Someone has written beside this drawing "Self-portrait of Leutze." Whoever did this failed to recognize the significance of the "T.McC" written beneath it. The sketch is undated, but it was doubtless made in 1841. After a year or so at the Academy, Leutze became dissatisfied with its routine and withdrew. It was then that he and his friends McClurg and J. G. Schwarze set up a studio of their own in Düsseldorf; the three had probably known each other in Philadelphia. Trevor McClurg must have been one of Leutze's most intimate friends, for the artist named one of his sons after him—Trevor McClurg Leutze, who became Engineer in Charge of the Eastern Division of the New York State Engineer's Office.

The earliest of the remaining four sketchbooks is probably the dark brown one (no. 2). From the earliest Düsseldorf period (1841), covered by the green book, one is transported to the period following his final return to America in 1859. Leutze had been home for the better part of a year during the period 1851-52 and would have remained in America had there been any prospect of obtaining commissions for the kind of painting that interested him—historical painting.

At the top of the first page of this sketchbook is written "Star of Empire, History." Beneath are listed subjects which he seems to have thought suitable for pictures illustrating the general title: "Moses slaying the taskmaster, feudalism,

Fig. 2. A drawing by Leutze's friend, Trevor McClurg. Note the initials "T.McC."





Fig. 3. Sketch of Captain James Stone of the steamship ARABIA.

Knight feudal, right of inquiry, Luther, Brutus, Cromwell, Saul anointed king" and two which the writer found illegible. Perhaps he was already thinking of a mural for the Capitol, encompassed by a border in which small pictures on these subjects would be incorporated. The oil sketch he later submitted to Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, bearing the title "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way" was such a composition; the border contains many sketches. The mural itself is another such composition; it has an elaborate border, but the subjects incorporated in it are different from those of the oil sketch.

Following several sketches which are of such a nature that only Leutze could explain their presence (procurators of St. Mark, a Franciscan cardinal, and other specimens of aristocratic faces) there are many portrait sketches, some dated, of passengers and crew aboard the steamship *Arabia* on which he returned to America in 1859.¹ That of Captain James Stone, dated January 26, 1859, is reproduced here as representative of this group (Fig. 3).

Other entries of significance concern a picture that Leutze painted in 1860, the *Founding of Maryland*, which now hangs in the headquarters of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. He made a trip to the region of the first settlement on the lower Potomac to obtain firsthand information for the setting he was to represent. Actually, the landscape had changed considerably since the settlement. There are several sketches devoted to the plants of the region, a grouse and heads of other birds, a turtle, and several broad sweeps showing the lay of the land and the Potomac estuary. Among this group is an undated sketch of a warship; on it is written "Old Ironsides, Constitution, Point Lookout." The log of this ship shows that it was at Point Lookout, St. Mary's County, Md., on April 14-15, 1860. Dates are so rare in these books that it is a pleasure to find something which can be dated and which fixes the artist momentarily in time and place. Finally, among the oddities that occur is a little sketch which is identifiable as the Doge's Place; it probably represents a pleasant memory of his visit to Venice as a young man. Later, in 1864, he painted a picture entitled *Venice Victorious*, in which the palace is conspicuous.

¹ Leutze arrived in Boston on January 30, 1859, and reached Washington approximately two weeks later, on February 16.

The three remaining sketchbooks (nos. 3-5) fall within the period 1859-61. The dominant theme of the subjects represented is emigration to the West, which eventually culminated in the Capitol mural *Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way*.

In a letter of January 12, 1854,² which Meigs addressed to Leutze in Düsseldorf, he had said:

My dear sir.

The reputation you bear as an artist induces me to address you this letter.

In designing the Extension of the U.S. Capitol there are spaces provided on the walls of some of the Rooms & Halls but more particularly on the marble stairways which seem almost to require decoration by the hand of the Painter.

Now are there any American artists capable of executing a fresco painting of large size. Would it not be well for some of them yourself for instance to turn their attention to this art with a view to this building.

I believe that I shall be supported by Congress in calling to our aid all the best talent & skill in art which our country can boast. And should you be disposed to risk the loss of time incurred in the study if unsuccessful I will be glad to communicate with you on the subject to send you tracings of our designs & receive from you hints in relation to decoration.

I believe that suitable designs would be accepted by Congress & the President in whose hands the building is by law placed

Very respectfully

Your obt svt

M. C. MEIGS

Captain U.S. Engineers

in charge of Wash. Aq. & Cap^l extension

It was not until 3 years later—in a letter received by the Architect on February 8, 1857—that Leutze submitted a long list of subjects he considered to be suitable for paintings; among them was "Emigration to the West." When he returned to the United States in 1859, he probably expected, or at any rate hoped, that he would

² This letter (scarcely decipherable in parts) and Leutze's reply are in the files of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

soon be at work in the Capitol; the walls were about ready for the artist. Meigs wrote to Leutze on February 12,³ shortly after his arrival in New York, urging him to come to Washington at once.

Capitol Extension & Washington
Aqueduct Office
Washington 12 Feby 1859.

E. LEUTZE

Artist

New York

My dear sir

The newspapers inform me of your arrival in this country & I write to express to you my gratification at the news & to suggest the importance, in view of the great work on which I doubt not you are bound, of your losing as little time as possible, in coming to Washington.

It has been my earnest desire so to arrange the works of the Great Public building under my charge that it would be necessary to employ artists in filling up the outlines I have sketched. Fields for pictures, niches & pediments for statues have been liberally provided.

What is needed here is an artist capable of occupying the field.

I have been annoyed by pretenders by quacks by scoundrels (?)

I have not received from any American artist a sketch or design for a picture fit to go into a county court house much less into the Capitol of the U States. From one American sculptor however I have received valuable aid & his recommendation (?) rests upon a firm foundation of able historical works executed for his country.

I know Congress to be liberal & I doubt not that a good artist, located here, painting here & able to paint a picture when commissioned—instead of being obliged to go abroad to study his art before he fills his commission, would find himself fully occupied with works for the decoration of the Capitol. To such a one I should gladly lend all the aid in my power believing that my own reputation is benefited by whatever exalts the character for art of the building on which I have spent so much thought & labor.

The session passes away—Members of committees are occupied and liable to be sick & thus

³ This is among the private letters of Montgomery C. Meigs in LC's Manuscript Division.

business is delayed. If anything is to be done time is precious.

Assuring you of a hearty welcome and all the aid in my power, for in your works I recognize a true artist's power and genius, I am very truly and sincerely yours,

M. C. MEIGS.

For a time, however, the deliberations of an Art Commission prevented any contracts being awarded, and after the demise of the Art Commission Congress itself forbade the expenditure of any money for paintings or sculpture before July 1, 1861. This state of affairs did not prevent Meigs and Leutze from making comprehensive plans for paintings in the Capitol. Meigs had evidently liked the subject "Emigration to the West," and they may have agreed that it would be the theme of the first mural if and when the embellishment of the building were allowed to proceed.

In the spring of 1861 Leutze submitted to Meigs an oil sketch which pleased the later immensely, and on July 9, 1861, the two entered into a contract calling for Leutze to paint "upon the western wall of the eastern stairs of the Capitol a picture on Emigration." This sketch, if we are not mistaken, was based upon information gathered during the course of an undocumented trip which Leutze made to the West, probably in the summer of 1860. This trip was doubtless made on his own initiative and in spite of the fact that he no longer had "a friend at court," for Meigs had been relieved of his duties in connection with the extensions to the Capitol on November 1, 1859. In his book *The National Capitol* (1897), George C. Hazelton, Jr., states on page 196 that ". . . in disregard of the letter of the law, money had been advanced to the artist to enable him to visit the frontier for the purpose of studying its scenes and making his sketches from life." Obviously, in 1860 Meigs was in no position to do this; and the record shows that no payment was made to Leutze until

after he had submitted his sketch. This he seems to have done after February 27, 1861, when Meigs resumed the supervision of the extensions to the Capitol; it is, however, within the realm of possibility that the sketch was submitted before that date, since Meigs must have known for some time what was in the offing. The prospect for proceeding with the mural was good, and the money to pay for it would be available in the unspent balance of an appropriation as soon as the congressional ban had expired. A payment to Leutze, whose trip to the West had probably been made at considerable cost, would not appear to have been outside Meigs' authority. The beginning of the Civil War delayed the signing of the contract for about a month.

The contract itself supports the idea of a trip to the West, made before Leutze submitted his oil sketch. It states that \$3,500 already received "for completing the design" is to be deducted from the contract price.

The scant information which the writer has gleaned concerning Leutze's movements in 1860 also supports the idea that he went West in that year. He is known to have planned to spend the summer at West Point, where he had spent the previous summer, but no evidence that he carried out this intention has been found. His family was in Europe, so he was free to travel, and he was undoubtedly anxious to submit a sketch which would bring him a commission.

After he received the commission, Leutze made a trip to the West which is well authenticated. It resulted, however, in no important changes in the design; in essentials the mural is like the preliminary sketch.

The three remaining books are also especially interesting for the evidence they provide regarding the early, undocumented trip to the West.

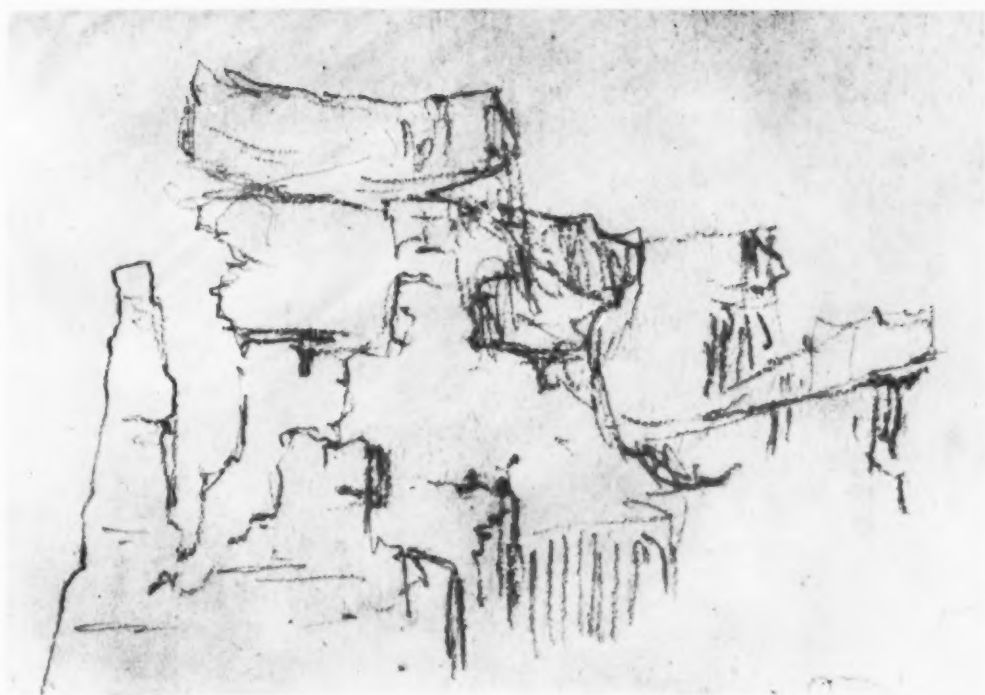


Fig. 4. The rocky mass which forms the central feature of the mural in the Capitol.

The first sketch in the buff-colored book (no. 3) is useful in providing the approximate date on which this book was put into use. About the end of 1859, Leutze was commissioned by the Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, to design a medal which would be awarded to foreigners who had assisted in saving the lives of American sailors shipwrecked in foreign parts. A sketch of the reverse side of this medal appears as the first item. Nearly all of the following page has been torn out, but enough remains to indicate that whatever was on it concerned the medal too—possibly the obverse, which would have been more interesting than the reverse.

Having used the first pages of the third book at the end of the year 1859, Leutze seems to have set it aside in favor of the one just reviewed (no. 2), and later to have reverted to it.

Following the medal, the objects portrayed pertain to the West. The first is a sketch of two figures, possibly emigrants, with their belongings beside them; they are followed by studies of cattle. The next few are more significant. One depicts a rocky mass that is easily recognizable as the central feature in the Capitol mural (Fig. 4). Another is a drawing of a mountainous landscape which resembles one of the distant mountains of the mural (Fig. 5). Close after this is a sketch of a man who has scaled the rocks and is now waving his kerchief with one hand, while holding a flag in the other (Fig. 6). Several pages are devoted to small western animals—a skunk, a coyote, a burrowing owl, and others. The animal studies, in particular, lead one to suppose that all these sketches were made in the West and, since some of them recur in the preliminary sketch given to Meigs,



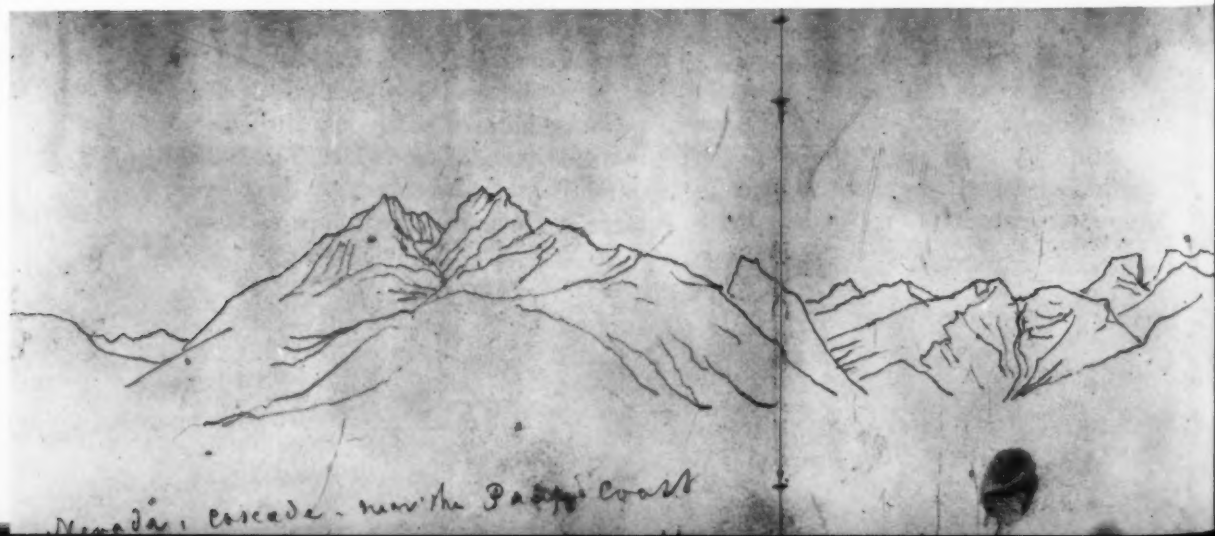
Fig. 5, top left. One of the distant mountainous scenes in the mural.



Fig. 6, left. Sketch of a central figure in the mural, the man who has scaled the rocks.

Fig. 7, below. A drawing with Leutze's notation: "Sierra Nevada, Cascade, near the Pacific coast, North."

Right. WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY, the mural by Emanuel Leutze which stands above the landing of the grand marble staircase leading from the west corridor of the Nation's Capitol. (From a negative in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.)



Nevada, cascade - near the Pacific coast



they must have been made on a trip prior to that of 1861.

The fourth book (the album) contains many miscellaneous trifles which seem to have occupied Leutze's mind, and therefore his pencil, while he was in the West. The most interesting of its contents depict western objects—a camp including two tents and horses, horses feeding at a covered wagon, stacked harnesses, and legs and paws of animals of the region. Of much greater significance for the support they give to a trip made in 1860 are five sketches of the West. These carry more weight in favor of such a trip than do the sketches in the third book, because two of them bear place-names and therefore identify the region visited. They indicate that Leutze journeyed to the northwest boundary between the United States and Canada, the

survey of which was just being completed. One of the two sketches on which the locations are noted bears the legend "Sierra Nevada, Cascade, near the Pacific coast. North" (Fig. 7). It was made, therefore, near the western end of the boundary. The notation on the other is simply "Mt. Kish-e-nehn" (Fig. 8). This mountain was found to be in the Rockies, hence near the eastern end of the boundary.⁴

In the course of his search for Mt. Kish-e-nehn, the writer learned that the boundary survey material in the National Archives includes 66 sketches made by James M. Alden, the artist of the expedition. It is a matter of interest to compare these with

⁴ Shown on sheet no. 1 of the boundary survey maps in the Cartographic Branch of the Office of Civil Archives at the National Archives.

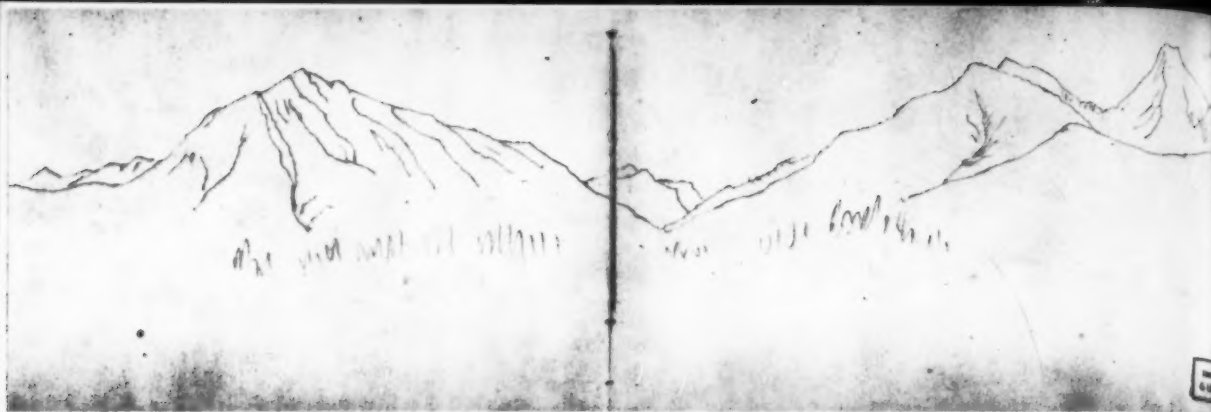


Fig. 8. Leutze's sketch of Mt. Kish-e-nehn in the Rockies.

the sketches in Leutze's book. Two of the Alden sketches have the same subjects as the two of Leutze's just mentioned, but the drawings of the two artists differ in detail. Alden's sketch (no. 46) of the valley of Kish-e-nehn Creek was made from quite a different position than was the Leutze sketch bearing the caption "Mt. Kish-e-nehn"; and Leutze's sketch of the Cascade covers a much wider sweep of territory than does Alden's sketch (no. 6), of the Langley Buttes. (These are without doubt different names for the same feature.) Alden's sketch no. 51 is limited to Mt. Kish-e-nehn and differs greatly in detail from the mountain represented in the left-hand portion of Leutze's drawing. Three of Leutze's sketches have no counterparts among Alden's.

One may ask why Leutze went to the Northwest to gather his information instead of the region he visited in 1861. There is reason to believe that Leutze was acquainted with A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, whose office was involved in the survey of the western end of the boundary, where it became a tortuous line among islands. The boundary would have been a natural subject of conversation and the possibilities offered by the survey to anyone interested in the western terrain could scarcely have escaped Leutze.

In the oil sketch which Leutze submitted to Meigs, mentioned above, the mountain mass in the right background has no

counterpart in the sketchbooks. In the mural itself, however, the writer is inclined to think that the quite different mass represented there is a modified composite of two of the sketches—the left-hand part being based upon the sketch shown in Fig. 5 and the right-hand part on that shown in Fig. 7 or Fig. 8. The idea of a relationship between sketch and mural is perhaps more acceptable in the case of the left-hand portion. If Leutze had his sketch of Mt. Kish-e-nehn in mind for the right-hand portion, he employed it with considerable artistic license. The reader may find that this portion resembles the Cascade more than Mt. Kish-e-nehn. The whole matter is extremely speculative, and what has been said here is to be regarded as nothing more than an attempt to see in the mural something more than the pure imagination of the artist.

The last of the sketchbooks seems to have been used at two periods separated in time by more than a year. The first pages contain several sketches of heads of Indians which Leutze copied from the portraits by Carl Bodmer published in the Prince of Wied-Neuwied's *Travels in the Interior of North America, 1832-1834*.⁵ The motive which impelled him to make these copies is not evident. They are followed by a sketch

⁵ The original German work by Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied was published in two volumes at Coblenz in 1839-41.

of an ox bearing a yoke and then by a sketch of a man wielding an ax. In the oil sketch given to Meigs, Leutze used the latter figure, but he did not use it in the mural. The character of the sketches in this book then changes. The next one, a drawing of a tree, bears the legend "Fredericksburg, Apr. 4, 1861," just a week before the beginning of the Civil War at Fort Sumter. Another is a sketch of a picturesque rail fence. Then follow a field of soldiers and a man in a Zouave uniform. There are also several sketches of horses, one bearing the caption "old Bob," and another sketch of a Conestoga wagon.

The small portfolio contains sketches relating to the war. It was probably the artist S. R. Gifford, a member of the Seventh New York Regiment, who mentions in an unsigned letter of May 17, 1861 (published in *The Crayon* for June 1861, Vol. 8, pp. 134-135), visits that Leutze made to Camp Cameron on Meridian Hill in Washington, D.C., where he was stationed, and a visit he himself made to

Leutze's studio in Washington. One of the sketches in the portfolio, dated May 7, 1861, was made at Camp Cameron. Another (Fig. 9) pictures five soldiers occupied in various ways at desks. This was probably made between May 2 and 10, 1861, when several companies of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves were quartered in the Capitol—some in the House of Representatives. At this time Leutze must have been a frequent visitor at the Capitol. Meigs probably had his preliminary "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way" under consideration, though no commission could be given without the approval of the Secretary of War, who had more pressing matters than paintings to think about. On the occasion of one of these visits, Leutze may have made this sketch; the wall of the stairway on which he hoped to paint his mural was just across the corridor from the quarters of the Zouaves.

The camp of these same Zouaves at Alexandria, named Camp Ellsworth after

Fig. 9. Probably Leutze's sketch of some of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves who were quartered at the Capitol in 1861. The drawing is in the portfolio.



the Colonel's death on May 24, 1861, upon the invasion of Virginia by Union troops, is also the subject of a sketch. It was probably made about the end of that month. Another sketch bears the legend "de Trobriand's Camp." This was Fort Gaines, which was built on land belonging at the time to William D. C. Murdock and now to the American University. A tablet marks the approximate position of the fort, and therefore of the Leutze sketch. The leafless trees indicate that it was made in winter—the winter of 1861–62.

Among the letters from General Hancock to Leutze are several which are of interest because they show the General's desire to see Leutze selected to paint a picture representing the Battle of Gettysburg, in which he had played a role. General Hancock seems to have known that certain influential Pennsylvanians were thinking of having such a picture painted. He invited Leutze and the historian Bancroft to visit the battlefield with him in October 1865. Actually, the Pennsylvania Legislature did not decide to take definite action until early in 1866, when it appointed a committee to select the artist. Notification of this step was received by Leutze from Gen. Samuel W. Crawford in a letter dated March 14, [1866] at Harrisburg, Pa., which reads:

My dear Sir:

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have authorized the painting of a battle scene of some part of the battle of Gettysburg. Your name has been mentioned but the resolve of the Committee is to ask for battle scene studies from different artists & I now write to you asking that you may take advantage of this request. It is proposed to offer a prize of \$500 for the successful picture.

I write you now but I hope to be in your studio next week.

Sincerely your friend
S. W. CRAWFORD

An effort to insure that the artist be a Pennsylvanian failed, but when the time

came to award the commission the committee did select a native son—Peter F. Rothermel. Leutze seems to have made no effort to procure the commission.

Another letter, dated June 21, 1866, was written by S. P. Hanscom, publisher of the *National Republican*, a Washington, D.C., newspaper. Leutze had traveled from New York to Washington to paint a portrait of President Andrew Johnson and had been rebuffed by one of the President's secretaries, Col. W. J. Moore, who told him that the President was busy. Upon his return to New York, Leutze directed an account of the episode to Mr. Hanscom, who evidently made a visit to the President to bring the matter to his attention. Hanscom's reply to Leutze, written on "Executive Mansion" stationery, is most apologetic. It reads:

My Dear LEUTZE

Upon my return found your letter. Its contents very much impressed me and surprised the President still more, who desires me to say to you that he was not aware that you had been there, but on the contrary inquired once of Col. Moore why you did not call and was told that your things were there and that you had called once but that the President being busy was not notified. The President felt very much annoyed about the matter, scolded Moore severely and assures me if you are in the city to be sure and let him know. You will have no difficulty hereafter I can assure you.

The President sat today at the request of Mr. Seward for the artist sent here by Switzerland. I have seen his rough [sketch] and it promises well.

Let me know if you propose coming again and I will not go away. I would not have gone as it was had I supposed the matter was not completely arranged.

I hope to see you soon here or in New York.

Sincerely regretting your disappointment, which the President regrets on his own account, I remain.

Very Truly
S. P. HANSCOM

The letters written by Frederick W. Seward, the son of the Secretary of State,

pertain primarily to the design for a monument which his father wished Leutze to make for the grave of his daughter. Leutze had already designed the monument for his wife. In the second of these letters, dated March 14, 1867, in which the son thanks Leutze for his design, there is reference to the artist's health.

Washington
14th March, 1867

My dear Mr. LEUTZE

I have received your letter of the 12th enclosing your beautiful design for the monument of my sister, for which we all thank you gratefully and sincerely.

And we are very glad to thus learn from you that [you] are recovering from your late serious illness and threatened affection of the eyesight which had occasioned grave apprehensions—now happily relieved.

Yours very truly,
F. W. SEWARD

Notice of an illness he was suffering

early in 1867 had been published in the February 7 issue of *New York Evening Post*. This letter makes it clear that the erysipelas which had afflicted him had been a serious affair and that his eyesight had been endangered.

In concluding this review, mention of the last drawing in the third book would seem fitting. It is a sketch of a portion of the steamship *Teutonia* and must have been made in May 1863. It was on this ship that, after finishing the mural in the Capitol, Leutze returned to Germany to bring his family to America. There can be no doubt that he thought the mural he had just finished was only the first of several he would do in the same building. He did not have the opportunity to decorate even the side walls of the stairway where he painted "Westward Ho!" This picture was the beginning and end of the plans of Meigs and Leutze for murals in the Capitol.

. . . there are no real enclosing lines in the free world of libraries where books and staff and public meet. We know that ideas are unconfined, that they migrate, crossing all frontiers, that the mind of man under the influence of knowledge stored in books,

reaches out to encompass the globe. —
L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, 1954 to date, in his Inaugural Address as President of the American Library Association at its 73rd Annual Conference, June 25, 1954, p. 3



The late Charles T. Griffes at his piano. (Photograph from MUSICAL AMERICA, May 22, 1920, page 39)

A Second Holograph of Griffes'

The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan

IRVING LOWENS

Assistant Head, Reference Section
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DURING the past year, a stroke of good fortune and the generosity of the Heineman Foundation enabled the Music Division to purchase 10 manuscripts in the hand of the American composer who, with the exception of Charles Ives and Edward MacDowell, was perhaps our most gifted creator of serious music from an earlier era. Nine of these holographs of Charles Tomlinson Griffes (1884-1920) are discussed in the division's report on acquisitions that appeared in the January issue of this *Journal*, but the 10th, a seemingly incomplete second full score in the composer's hand of his best known symphonic work, *The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan*, is interesting enough to call for the fuller treatment of a separate article.

It cannot be denied that Griffes' reputation seems to be fading, but whether this is the result of a passing fashion or the judgment of posterity remains to be seen. It must be conceded that he was not a polished master when his all-too-brief life was snuffed out some 5 months before his 36th birthday; like Gershwin, he did not live long enough to fulfill his promise. But of his promise there can be little question. His maturing style was an individual mixture of French impressionism, exotic orientalisms, and various oddments he had

picked up at one time or another from the work of such diverse figures as Scriabin, Stravinsky, Busoni, and Ornstein. It was something of a puzzle to listeners and critics alike—until *The Pleasure-Dome* succeeded in breaching the wall of indifference with which all but the few professionals who knew his worth surrounded him. However, what should have been an opening chord turned out to be a final cadence.

A group of 44 musicians sent a statement to the press and to Griffes' mother shortly after his death. "We who keenly feel this loss wish to express our sorrow while offering to the memory of the man and the composer this tribute of admiration and respect,"¹ they wrote. Among them were Georges Barrère, Harold Bauer, Adolf Bolm, John Alden Carpenter, Frank Damrosch, Rudolph Ganz, Percy Grainger, Pierre Monteux, Serge Prokofieff, Carlos Salzedo, Kurt Schindler, Arthur Shepherd, Oscar G. Sonneck, Frederick Stock, and Leopold Stokowski. It is doubtful that they were completely in error when they said that, with Griffes' premature disappearance from the scene, "the music of America has suffered a great loss."

¹ Quoted in Marion Bauer, "Charles T. Griffes As I Remember Him," *The Musical Quarterly*, XXIX (July 1943), 361.

Griffes was born in Elmira, N.Y., on September 17, 1884. During his early teens, he demonstrated enough musical talent to warrant study in Germany (then the Mecca of all budding American musicians), where he became a pupil in composition of Engelbert Humperdinck, already world-famed for a decade, thanks to his fairy-opera, *Hansel und Gretel*. To earn a living, Griffes gave private piano lessons; occasionally, he also gave public recitals in which his own music was not infrequently programmed. Shortly after his return to the United States in 1907, he obtained a position through a teachers' agency as music instructor at the Hackley School in Tarrytown, N.Y. (within commuter's distance from New York City), a job he was to hold for the rest of his life. Early in 1909, his first published works began to appear under the imprint of the New York firm G. Schirmer, Inc., and during the following decade he gradually won for himself a position in the front rank of American composers.

The high point of Griffes' career was reached on November 28-29, 1919, when Pierre Monteux, then in his first season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, performed *The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan* in Symphony Hall with sensational success, a triumph which was repeated in Carnegie Hall less than a week later. Of the work, the critic of *The Boston Globe* wrote on page 10 of the November 29 issue:

... it shows genuine originality and power of a sort that entitle its composer to be judged by the same standard as men like Ravel, Rachmaninoff and Stravinsky, not by that usually applied to orchestral works by unfamiliar Americans.

It is never imitative, pedantic, bombastic, nor sentimental. Few are the works of American composers which succeed in avoiding all four of these pitfalls, and in calling forth an outburst of genuine applause instead of the routine polite

hand-clapping. Mr. Griffes was obliged by the insistence of the audience and the friendly compulsion of Mr. Monteux to come on the stage and bow his acknowledgments.

The orchestration of this tone poem is often masterly. The piano becomes what it almost never is, an orchestral instrument instead of a more or less superfluous "added attraction." Like Berlioz and Rimsky-Korsakov, Mr. Griffes proves the saying that the highest form of art is to conceal art, by gaining his effects in ways which are not immediately obvious to the listener.

Best of all, they are never effects for the sake of effects, but always subordinate to his genuine and individual creative impulse.

These sentiments were largely echoed in all the other Boston and New York newspapers.

Griffes' taste of fame was short, however. Although he was seriously ill when he attended the *Kubla Khan* premiere, he nevertheless continued to compose and to teach at the Hackley School. Two days before the scheduled Christmas vacation, he collapsed. The attending physician first diagnosed his ailment as pleurisy and later as pneumonia. When he failed to show definite signs of improvement, authorities at the Hackley School began to fear that the trouble was tuberculosis. Specialists from New York were called in, and on January 19, 1920, Griffes was shipped off to the Loomis Sanatorium in Loomis, N.Y., in the heart of the Catskills. His health continued to deteriorate, however, and on March 20 he was transferred to the New York Hospital by train. He died there on April 8, 1920. The autopsy revealed neither pleurisy, pneumonia, nor tuberculosis; the real reason of death was empyema, probably caused by an attack of influenza. Griffes apparently had suffered during or after the great pandemic of 1918.

Since the holograph full score used by Monteux at the premiere of *The Pleasure-Dome* has been in the collections of the Music Division since 1923, when G. Schirmer, Inc. presented it to the Library along

with a number of Griffes' other manuscripts, it was something of a surprise when yet another holograph full score of the same work (incomplete, but unquestionably in the composer's hand) appeared on the market. The very existence of the second score underlined the fact that *The Pleasure-Dome* could hardly have sprung full-blown from the composer's imagination in the few months before its Boston performances. Actually, the Schirmer holograph was the end product of more than 7 years of painful and painstaking work. In order to grasp the relationship of the second full score to the first, a sketch of how the definitive version grew is necessary.

The precise date Griffes began to work on *The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan* is uncertain, but as early as March 11, 1912, the composition was germinating. "I can't decide on the form,"² wrote Griffes to a friend.

All through the spring and summer of that year, he worked steadily on what he then thought of as a piano piece. On July 17, he played it for Arthur Farwell, who told him that he thought *Kubla Khan* was "stronger and more interesting in every way [than something else played to him] but impossibly *unklaviermässig*" (Maisel, p. 196). Griffes agreed and made some changes, but he still didn't "feel sure that it can ever become really pianistic" (Maisel, p. 197). Nevertheless, he continued to work it out for piano, and on September 23 he could write: "Today I commenced the half-final ink copy of *Kubla Khan*; never before have I changed and changed a piece so much as this. Even

yesterday I changed a place again" (Maisel, p. 197). By September 26 the piano version was finished and was copied in clean score, and by October 3 he had memorized it and was playing it for friends. On November 9, during a visit to New York, he played it for his old piano teacher, Gottfried Galston, who remarked that in his opinion "*Kubla* was essentially an orchestral piece" (Maisel, p. 198).

Griffes was still not satisfied with *The Pleasure-Dome*. On February 6, 1915, writing from the Hackley School, he remarked: "In the evening there was a lecture, but I didn't go down for it. I stayed upstairs and worked on *Kubla Khan*. Have changed and simplified it again. It improves every time" (Maisel, p. 198). Later in the same year, he played his latest version for Ferruccio Busoni. "I think *Kubla Khan* interested him," wrote Griffes in describing the audition. "He said there was very good Oriental atmosphere in it, and praised the theme. But he advised me to either do it for orchestra or make it shorter for piano. I myself had thought of cutting it up into two pieces" (Maisel, p. 198).

The ultimate shape of *Kubla Khan* finally began to emerge early in 1916 when Griffes decided to experiment with an orchestral version. On February 7 he "wrote out in pencil the *Kubla Khan* orchestral sketch" (Maisel, p. 198). He finished the first orchestral draft on April 14 and played it for friends. On May 17 he "worked practically the whole day on the orchestration of *Kubla*" (Maisel, p. 199). Early in June, he showed the piece to the composer Arthur Whiting, who was not especially impressed and thought Griffes was too immature to be writing a symphonic work. He apparently thought Griffes' scoring technique left something to be desired, since he lent him his copy

² As quoted in Edward M. Maisel, *Charles T. Griffes: The Life of an American Composer* (New York, 1943), p. 194, hereafter referred to as Maisel. All subsequent quotations not otherwise annotated are from Griffes' letters as cited by his biographer.

of Cecil Forsyth's standard textbook, *Orchestration* (New York, 1914), by way of inspiration.

In April 1917, it seemed as if a live performance were going to materialize. Nikolai Sokoloff, then active on the West Coast, was a great admirer of Griffes' music, and he asked the composer if he had on hand a work that he could play during the summer season in San Francisco with the People's Symphony Orchestra, a 70-man ensemble Sokoloff was conducting. "I am going to give him *The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan* if it is done," wrote Griffes excitedly. "As an orchestral sketch it has been ready for a couple of years [!] but I never orchestrated it. Now I may rush it through. It wouldn't be done till July or Aug." (Maisel, p. 200). By May, *Kubla Khan* had been publicly announced for Sokoloff's concerts in the San Francisco newspapers; nevertheless, on May 15, Griffes was busily writing an entirely new concluding section for the work.

The Sokoloff performance never came about. According to Griffes, Sokoloff's "season ended with July 30th, and my score reached him the middle of July so they couldn't work it up. I couldn't get the parts ready and copied out any sooner. I think myself that they found it a rather expensive proposition as it demanded more instruments than their regular complement and extra rehearsals. I think I can get it done this season here in the East, which is much more important" (Maisel, p. 201).

He then started trying to get the Eastern performance of *Kubla Khan* he wanted. He approached Walter Damrosch and, on October 6, left a score with him to examine. Despite this, Griffes was still not satisfied with the piece as it stood, and on the 18th of October he started to make further corrections on a second copy of the score he had retained. This second copy he sent to

Leopold Stokowski on October 24. Neither Damrosch nor Stokowski apparently found *Kubla Khan* interesting enough to perform, although in later years both expressed their great admiration for that work and for Griffes as a composer.

In January 1919 Griffes discussed a possible performance with Edgar Varèse, who had organized the New Symphony Orchestra to play contemporary works, but nothing came of it.

It must have seemed to Griffes that he would never hear *Kubla Khan*. On August 10, 1919, he wrote to the composer Marion Bauer: "You will be interested to hear that Stokowski of his own accord sent for the score of *Kubla Khan*. Whether that means a performance, I don't know. *Qui sait?* At any rate I am rescoring certain passages from a second copy which I have" (Maisel, p. 269).

The breakthrough came unexpectedly late that month or early in September from a different source. Adolf Bolm, who had danced in several Griffes works and was one of his enthusiastic supporters, managed to get Pierre Monteux interested in Griffes' music. The conductor and the composer had met briefly in October 1916, and Monteux had invited Griffes to watch the stage rehearsals of the ballet *Till Eulenspiegel* which he was leading for the Ballet Russe. The two were reintroduced at Bolm's studio in New York, and Griffes played over *Kubla Khan* at the piano. Monteux was charmed with the work, and arrangements for a Boston Symphony performance were concluded on the spot. The rest of the story is history.

From this tale of the agonizing birth-pangs of what is surely a minor masterpiece, it becomes clear that there must have been at least two full scores of *The Pleasure-Dome* as late as August 10, 1919, and the probability is that there were others.

To recapitulate the chronology of the orchestral version from Griffes' letters:

- 1916: February 7. Writes out a penciled orchestral sketch.
- 1916: April 14. Finishes first orchestral draft.
- 1917: May 15. Composes an entirely new concluding section.
- 1917: Mid-July. Sends a score to Nikolai Sokoloff.
- 1917: October 6. Leaves a score with Walter Damrosch.
- 1917: October 18. Makes corrections on a second copy of the score.
- 1917: October 24. Sends the second score to Leopold Stokowski.
- 1919: August 10. Stokowski again (or still) has a score, and certain sections in a second score are being reorchestrated.
- 1919: Late August or early September. Griffes plays score for Monteux and presumably gives him the copy.
- 1919: November 28. World premiere at Boston.

In the light of these known facts, is it possible to establish the relationship of the incomplete score the Library has just ac-

quired to the definitive score used by Monteux which has been in the collections for four decades?

First, let us examine the definitive score. It was used by G. Schirmer as the prototype for the published edition which appeared in 1920 and was copyrighted on October 12 of that year. The firm's plate number (29929) appears on the holograph, and the penciled corrections (apparently in Griffes' hand), as well as those in heavy blue crayon (probably made by Monteux in consultation with Griffes), are incorporated into the 1920 published score.

A close look at the holograph reveals that it is far from a simple unit. It is, in fact, a crazy quilt of different versions and parts of versions set down by Griffes at different times. For one thing, at least two (and possibly three) different inks can be discerned, and the page numbers of an earlier version clearly show under the final pagination of the score. A page-by-page analysis reveals the following:

Page number	Former page number	Ink color of page number	Ink color of actual score
1-3	none	blue	blue and black
4-15	none	black	black
16-17	none	blue	blue and black
18-19	25-26	black over blue	blue and black
20-22	27-29	pencil over blue	blue and black
23	30	black over blue	blue and black
24-26	31-33	pencil over blue	blue and black
27-36	34-43	blue over blue	blue and black
37-63	none	black	black

Page 37 of the Schirmer holograph is pasted over what is doubtless page 44 of the earlier version.

It is a simple matter to establish the fact that the black ink was the last to be used by Griffes, except for the penciled corrections in his hand and the crayon markings of the conductor. For instance, on page 1 (written on the verso of the title page, by the way) the list of instruments is in blue ink; as an afterthought, the per-

cussion part is added in black ink, as are the instructions "Div. à 3" to the cello part and "Div." to the bass part.

In contrast to the Schirmer holograph, the newly acquired full score is an integral unit consisting of a signature of six double leaves, paginated 1-24, with the numeration beginning on the recto of the first leaf. While there are points of correspondence between the two, they are radically different not only in the instrumentation but also

in the actual musical line. The holograph breaks off abruptly at the end of page 24. The fact that the score itself and the page numbers are both written in blue ink immediately leads to the suspicion that there may have been some connection between this holograph and pages 18–36 of the Schirmer holograph, which bear a visible earlier numeration of pages 25–43. This turns out to be the truth of the matter. Page 18 in the Schirmer holograph bears the rehearsal letter I; the last section in the new holograph (beginning on page 21) bears the rehearsal letter H. One flows smoothly into the other.

It can be concluded that (a) the new holograph and pages 18–36 of the Schirmer holograph at one time formed a unit; (b) the 24-page new holograph must have been discarded for the 17-page section in the Schirmer holograph; and (c) pages 18–36 of the Schirmer holograph must have been reworked by Griffes, in black ink. It is also clear that pages 4–15 and 37–63 of the Schirmer holograph, in which the score and the page numbers are in black ink and in which there is no evidence of any earlier page numbers, represent Griffes' final draft.

This leaves pages 1–3 and 16–17 to be explained. Since the color of page numbers 1–3 is blue, originally this must have been still another early beginning; the additions in black ink demonstrate that this was the composer's choice over the beginning found in the new holograph. The same holds true for pages 16–17, and the fact that these two leaves come from the same version is conclusively proved by the fact that they are congruent.

Thus, the new holograph and pages 18–36 (unrevised) of the Schirmer holograph represent the earliest version of the score (score A); pages 1–3 and 16–17 are a remnant of a second version (score B);

pages 4–15 and 37–63 are the firm basis of the third and last version (score C).

Score A would appear to be the one Griffes completed on April 14, 1916; pages 37–63 of score C would appear to be the entirely new concluding section upon which Griffes was at work on May 15, 1917; pages 4–15 of score C were probably written by Griffes after the score he sent to Sokoloff in mid-July 1917 was returned and before October 6, when he left it in the hands of Walter Damrosch. Score B may represent a remaining fragment of the score upon which Griffes made corrections on October 18, 1917. The black ink corrections on pages 18–36 of score A could well represent the continuing alterations Griffes made in the score.

It is at least clear, then, that the Library's new holograph represents an early version of the beginning of *The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan*, later discarded for the shorter version found in the Schirmer holograph. But since there were at least two complete holographs in existence as late as August 10, 1919, one of them still remains unknown. This fact may throw some light on another small mystery in the *Kubla Khan* story.

In 1929 a reorchestrated version by the late Frederick A. Stock, then the distinguished conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was published by G. Schirmer, Inc., and it is in this form that *Kubla Khan* receives occasional performances today, not in the 1920 form. Dr. Stock is therefore quite correct when he says in the foreword to the printed score that "a few remarks concerning the revised edition of Griffes' 'The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan' might be both welcome and appropriate." He continues:

I performed this work in Chicago in January, 1920. In the autumn of that year, I had an opportunity of meeting Mr. Griffes during

a festival of chamber music, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, when I suggested to him that the scoring of his work, in some places, could be improved upon. This he readily admitted, and we arranged to meet again in order to go over the score together.

The results of this very careful scrutiny are faithfully embodied in this revised version. Nothing has been added that would not have been sanctioned by the composer. I have no doubt that with these changes and amplifications the orchestration will "sound" more readily, and present this very fine work to its very best advantage.

I hope that in the improved form it will soon become one of the most useful compositions in the regular working repertory of every Symphony Orchestra, in this country as well as abroad.

As Maisel has pointed out, it is obviously impossible for Dr. Stock to have met with Griffes in the autumn of 1920, since the composer died on April 8 of that year; nor is there any evidence of a meeting with Griffes during the autumn of 1919. Even assuming that such a meeting and partial

collaboration did take place, why did not Griffes incorporate these improvements into the score which Monteux used? The matter is even more puzzling when the last eight bars of the 1920 and 1929 versions are compared—they are as different as the new holograph is from the Schirmer score. Maisel wrote to Stock and received what he considered to be a totally inadequate answer to his questions about the inconsistencies in his explanation of the genesis of the 1929 version, but he advances no theory to account for the reorchestration and leaves the reader completely baffled. There is no reason to question Stock's integrity, even though his memory may have been faulty. Is it perhaps possible that his version was based on yet another holograph, perhaps one of the two complete scores mentioned by Griffes on August 10, 1919, one of which went to Monteux a few weeks later, while the other remains *spurlos versenkt*?

Books have existed since the days of Nineveh—and beyond. From the beginnings of recorded civilization—they are indeed themselves the beginnings of recorded civilization—from the beginnings men have written books, have read books, have praised books. They were man's first happy resource in his desire to communicate with the absent, with the posterity beyond reach of his voice. They have been the quarry of the student, the consolation of the philosopher, the aid of the man of

action, since first they gathered up the learning of the scholar, the meditations of the seer, the record of the activities of preceding men of action. Uses of them have been understood, lessons of them have been taught, the praises of them have been sounded. — Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, 1899–1939, in "The Book and the People," an address delivered before the Iowa Library Association at Burlington on October 10, 1901. Typewritten manuscript, pp. 2–3.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Austria
Finno-Ugrian Materials
Orientalia

Austria: A Survey

ARNOLD H. PRICE

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THE PUBLISHING INDUSTRY of Austria,* a country which regained its independence less than 10 years ago, makes a significant contribution to the international book trade. In 1962 this country, which has a population of about 7 million, produced 4,565 books.

The international role of the Austrian publishing industry is reflected in the following statistics for 1962 on Austrian book imports and exports:

Area	Imports	Exports
West Germany----	\$6,260,000	\$5,560,000
Switzerland -----	420,000	570,000
East Germany-----	60,000	50,000
United Kingdom--	50,000	40,000
Italy -----	40,000	80,000
United States----	40,000	90,000
USSR ----- (insignificant)		500,000
Other -----	160,000	160,000
Total -----	\$7,030,000	\$7,050,000

Austria also imported \$4,430,000 worth of periodicals and newspapers (excluding fashion magazines) in 1962; the bulk of these publications, or \$4,120,000 worth, came from West Germany. Austrian exports of such serials amounted to \$430,000 of which \$210,000 worth went to West Germany. In addition, Austria imported \$410,000 worth of fashion magazines of which \$400,000 worth came from West Germany, while the export of such periodicals amounted to \$230,000, of which \$70,000 worth went to West Germany and \$60,000 worth to France.

*Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this report were issued in Vienna.

Bibliographical Guides

The *Oesterreichische Bibliographie*, which has appeared regularly since 1946, serves as the national bibliography. It is published twice a month and is similar in arrangement to the German national bibliography. It is prepared by the Nationalbibliothek in Vienna, which receives all Austrian copyright deposits, and it contains not only books and serials available in the book trade, but also other current publications, including dissertations. It has quarterly and annual indexes, and its contents are also listed in the semiannual, annual, and multiannual compilations of the German national bibliography on the same basis as German publications.¹ It has also a 5-year index of its own, covering the years 1946-50, and a special volume was issued in 1948 for all Austrian publications that appeared in 1945 and for those of 1944 that were not included in the German national bibliography.

Each year, one issue of the *Oesterreichische Bibliographie* is devoted to a selection of musical scores. There is also a special list of dissertations, the *Verzeichnis der an der Universität Wien approbierten Dissertationen*. The latest volume received by the Library covers the years 1950-57 and was published in 1958. Austrian newspapers and periodicals are listed in the *Handbuch Österreichs Presse, Werbung, Graphik*, which has been issued annually

¹ *QJCA*, XX (December 1962), 21-22.

since 1953. This convenient reference work is arranged by subject and provides detailed information on each publication.

Two recent studies illuminate the history of the press. Kurt Paupié's *Handbuch der österreichischen Pressegeschichte, 1848–1959*, began publication in 1960; its first volume provides a historical account and bibliography of Viennese newspapers. Arthur C. von Breycha-Vauthier is the compiler of a small but very useful listing of Austrian refugee newspapers entitled *Die Zeitschriften der österreichischen Emigration, 1934–1946*, issued in 1960. In this connection, reference may also be made to a historical survey of the Austrian Book-dealers' Association, entitled *Hundert Jahre Hauptverband der österreichischen Buchhändler im Spiegel der Zeit* (1960), which was edited by Oskar Maurus Fontana.

Of more specialized interest are the various catalogs of manuscripts in Austrian libraries. In 1961 the Vienna Academy of Sciences published in Graz the third volume of its *Mittelalterliche Bibliothekskataloge Österreichs*. This most recent addition to an undertaking that dates back to the period of the Monarchy deals with Styrian libraries.

The Nationalbibliothek began in 1961 to publish a detailed catalog of its Greek manuscripts under the title *Katalog der griechischen Handschriften der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek*; while a list of the Old and Middle High German holdings of the same library was published in East Berlin during the period 1960–61 by Hermann Menhardt.²

Another work dealing with medieval manuscripts is Gerhard Schmidt's *Die Armenbibeln des xiv. Jahrhunderts* (Graz, 1959), which traces the history of picture

Bibles of the 14th century. This study has been supplemented by a fully annotated, three-volume facsimile edition of the Austrian 14th-century *Biblia pauperum* belonging to the Austrian Nationalbibliothek (Graz, 1962).

General Reference Works

Austrians rely largely upon the standard works published in Germany in this field.³ There are, however, some notable exceptions, particularly on the subject of biography. Contemporary biography is covered by *Wer ist Wer in Österreich*, which first appeared in 1951, by *Who's Who in Austria*, which began publication in 1954, and by the recent illustrated *Die Prominenz der Republik Österreich im Bild* (Zürich, 1962).

Historical biography is covered by two standard works, *Österreichisches biographisches Lexikon, 1815–1950*, which has been published in parts in Graz since 1954, and the *Neue österreichische Biographie, 1815–1918*,—which resumed publication in Vienna after the war. The former limits itself to brief summaries, while the latter is a collection of biographical essays. More specialized is Oswald Knauer's *Österreichs Männer des öffentlichen Lebens von 1848 bis heute* (1960), which contains a systematic tabulation of the incumbents of the major political offices of the period covered. Reference should also be made to the collection of some 30 biographical essays dealing with prominent Austrians of the last 300 years, which was brought out by Viktor Buchgraber under the title *Von Prinz Eugen bis Karl Renner* (Graz, 1961). An older reference work that is still very useful is *Österreicher der Gegenwart* (1951), which provides a wealth of

² *QJCA*, XX (December 1962), 24.

³ *QJCA*, XX (December, 1962), 22–29.

bibliographical information, including references to articles and a subject index.

In the area of gazetteers, the older *Postlexikon der Republik Österreich* (2d ed., 1956), issued by the Generaldirektion für die Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung, has been complemented by the gazetteer published by the U.S. Office of Geography, entitled *Austria* (Washington, 1962). The latter work, which was issued as *Gazetteer* No. 66 of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, is not limited to towns, villages, and other settlements as is the *Postlexikon*, but it also includes rivers, mountains, and other physical features.

The two general reference works by Erwin Heinzel entitled *Lexikon historischer Ereignisse und Personen in Kunst, Literatur und Musik* (1956) and *Lexikon der Kulturgeschichte in Literatur, Kunst und Musik* (1962) are serviceable tools in the fields of literature, music, and art. The former work deals with historical persons and events, while the latter concerns itself with writers, scholars, actors, composers, artists, and the like.

Two recent reference works in the field of religion are worthy of mention. Johannes Gründler's *Lexikon der christlichen Kirchen und Sekten* (2 vols., 1961) is a comprehensive encyclopedia listing the various Christian churches and providing information on their history, dogma, organization, and international affiliations. It is equipped with a statistical appendix, a bibliography, and an index. Friedrich Rennhofer's *Bücherkunde des katholischen Lebens* (1961) is a bibliography of some 10,000 books dealing with the Catholic Church, which were published in German between 1940 and 1960. The entries are arranged by subject, and an appendix lists monographic series, periodicals, and publishers in this field.

General Works on Austria

The emergence of Austria as an independent state in 1955, after a decade of Four-Power occupation, marked the beginning of an era of renewed interest in the country's cultural and social background. Several publications reflect this trend. A noteworthy volume is the collection of essays entitled *Spectrum Austriae* (1957), which was edited by Otto Schulmeister. A number of authors describe the broad stream of cultural and social forces that have shaped modern Austria. A more specialized collection of essays, emphasizing the social and intellectual development of the last 60 years, is *Custos, quid de nocte?* (1961), which was edited by Karl Rudolf and Leopold Lentner. Another work which surveys Austrian life is Rudolf Henz' *Österreich*, issued as volume 6 of the series *Geistige Länderkunde* (Nuremberg, 1958). In contrast to the other two works mentioned above, this handbook places greater emphasis on factual rather than interpretative presentation.

An annual review of Austrian developments, of government policies and activities in particular, has been provided since 1919 in the official *Österreichisches Jahrbuch*. Its well-organized and factual presentation makes it a useful and convenient reference book.

Among the many handbooks and guides prepared for popular use, the following may be briefly mentioned. Karl Ziak's *Österreich-Panorama* (1962) provides a factual survey emphasizing the regional approach. The official *Das Österreichbuch* (1957), of which an English edition entitled *The Book of Austria* (1958) was recently received by the Library, is a well-illustrated book. It was edited by Ernst Marboe and attempts to enhance the reader's appreciation of Austria's cultural heritage. Other

English-language descriptions include the *Austria* volume in *Fodor's Modern Guides* series, which has appeared annually since 1953 (New York), Eugène Susini's *Austria* (New York, 1961), and Sacheverell Sitwell's *Austria* (London, 1959). The last two books are illustrated with fine photographs.

Finally, three specialized works of general interest should be mentioned. A recently published selective bibliography on the Danube by Max Gamst entitled *Die Donau* includes material valuable to students of Austrian affairs. This work, published in Munich in 1960, is volume 2 of the *Südosteuropa-Studien*. In an entirely different category is the charming guide to art treasures of the Central Alps by Erich Egg. This well-illustrated volume entitled *Von Augsburg nach Verona* (Innsbruck, 1962) is designed to guide the motorist to locations of lesser known pieces of art accessible from main traffic arteries. Of particular interest to American readers is a collection of essays on Austria's cultural relations with English-speaking countries, entitled *Österreich und die angelsächsische Welt* (1961). This voluminous work, which was edited by Otto Hietsch, contains some 30 contributions from all over the world; a number of articles are presented in English.

Regional Guides

The various states that make up the Austrian federal union have a particularly strong tradition of maintaining the country's cultural heritage, and many publications that reflect this effort are therefore of more than local or regional interest.

The State of Burgenland through its Landesarchiv has published since 1956 a regional bibliography, the *Allgemeine Bibliographie des Burgenlandes* (Eisenstadt), of which parts 2 and 4—dealing

with natural sciences and history—had been received by the Library at the time of this writing. In this connection, reference is also made to a recent historical and geographical study on Burgenland by Andrew F. Burghardt, entitled *Borderland*, which was published in 1962 by the University of Wisconsin Press in Madison.

Carinthia is the subject of a recent bibliography by Friedrich Zopp, called *Kärntner Bibliographie* (Klagenfurt, 1961), which covers books and articles on the various aspects of this Austrian state for the period 1945–59. Franz Grader's short but useful bibliography entitled *Kärnten in der Literatur* (Klagenfurt, 1960), lists contemporary Carinthian writers and their works.

Lower Austrian local art is described in Franz Eppel's *Kunst im Lande rings um Wien* (1961), a guide designed for those who like to travel off the beaten path.

A bibliography of recent publications dealing with the history of the State of Salzburg was prepared by Ernst Wenisch under the title "Neuere Literatur zur Salzburger Landesgeschichte (1945–1960)" and was published in the 1962 volume of the *Mitteilungen des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung*. Josef Kaut provides a detailed history of the labor movement in Salzburg in his *Der steinige Weg* (1961).

The Styrian Landes-Archiv in Graz published in 1959 a *Gesamtinventar* of its holdings. Another reference work reflecting Styrian history is Robert Baravalle's encyclopedic survey of Styrian castles entitled *Burgen und Schlösser der Steiermark* (2d rev. ed., Graz, 1961). A 10-year survey of various aspects of postwar Styria is provided by the official state publication entitled *Steirische Bewährung, 1945–1955* (Graz, 1955).

The State of Tyrol is the subject of a comprehensive historical study entitled

Geschichte des Landes Tirol, which began publication at Innsbruck in 1955. The first volume deals with historiography and the political history of the region up to 1953. Since its author Otto Stolz died in 1957, it is doubtful that the second volume which was to discuss the constitutional, intellectual, and economic history of Tyrol will appear. Reference is also made to Franz Aubele's detailed survey of the economy of Tyrol, entitled *Wirtschaftskunde Nord- und Osttirols*, which appeared in Innsbruck in 1957.

The fourth installment of Eduard Strassmayr's bibliography on the history of Upper Austria, entitled *Bibliographie zur oberösterreichischen Geschichte, 1949-1953* (Graz, 1957), continues a series which began its coverage with the year 1891.

Austria's most Western state, Vorarlberg, is described in its historical, cultural, and economic aspects in a collection of essays, *Vorarlberg: Landschaft, Kultur, Industrie* (Lindau, 1960), edited by Friedrich Metz. The various contributors provide interpretation in depth, without neglecting factual data.

Vienna is not only the capital of Austria but also one of the member states of this federal republic. Its colorful history and the manifold aspects of its life are the subject of an extensive bibliographical work by Gustav Gugitz, the *Bibliographie zur Geschichte und Stadtkunde von Wien* (5 vols., 1947-62). A descriptive account of present-day Vienna is presented in a collection of articles which were edited by the late Ferdinand Lettmayer and published in 1958 under the title *Wien um die Mitte des xx. Jahrhunderts*.

History

Austrian historiography has continued to concern itself with the broader aspects of

Austria's past, in particular the history of the Hapsburg monarchy and of Austria's international relations. Alphons Lhotsky's introductory survey of Austrian historical studies, entitled *Österreichische Historiographie* (Munich, 1962), will be appreciated not only by the specialist but by a wide circle of historians. Of more limited interest is the carefully compiled *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung, 1867-1918* (1962), by Herbert Steiner, which describes some 2,500 German-language books and pamphlets, as well as a selection of material in other languages. It also lists serials and identifies the various organizations active in the Austrian labor movement.

Of particular interest to American students of Austrian history is the new annual *Austrian History News Letter*, which is published by Rice University under the auspices of the United States Committee to Promote Studies of the History of the Hapsburg Monarchy. It made its first appearance in 1960.

Among general Austrian histories, Hugo Hantsch's fourth, revised edition of *Die Geschichte Österreichs* (2 vols., Graz, 1959-62) and Erich Zöllner's *Geschichte Österreichs* (Munich, 1961) may be mentioned. While the former ends its account with 1918, the latter brings the narrative up to 1955. A more popular treatment is *Unvergängliches Österreich* (1958), edited by Karl Ziak, which emphasizes, with the help of numerous illustrations, the Austrian cultural tradition.

Perhaps some of the specialized studies are of greater general interest than the over-all accounts of Austrian history. Among such studies are Robert A. Kann's *A Study of Austrian Intellectual History; From Late Baroque to Romanticism* (New York, 1960) and Friedrich Engel-Jánosi's

Österreich und der Vatikan, 1846–1918 (2 vols., Graz, 1958–60).

For the period since 1918, three general accounts have recently become available. Hellmut Andics' *Der Staat den keiner wollte* (1962) deals with the First Republic and ends in 1938, while Walter Goldinger's *Geschichte der Republik Österreich* (Munich, 1962) and Hanns Leon Mikoletzky's *Österreichische Zeitgeschichte vom Ende der Monarchie bis zum Abschluss des Staatsvertrages 1955* (1962) carry the narrative up to 1955.

The church has traditionally played an important role in Austrian life, and Josef Wodka's *Kirche in Österreich* (1959) is a well-documented survey of its history. It is particularly valuable for its description of recent developments.

Finally, reference may be made to the English edition of Johann Peter von Vaelckeren's contemporary account of the siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683. This book, entitled *A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna* (London, 1684), which appeared in various editions on the Continent, was recently added to the Library's Rare Book Collection.

Government

Several recent publications describe Austrian political life as it emerged during the postwar period, particularly since 1955 when Austria became an independent and neutral state.

Wolfgang Oberleitner's handbook, *Politisches Handbuch der Republik Österreich, 1945–1960* (1960), lists major government offices, the political parties, affiliated organizations, pressure groups, and other associations of political interest, as well as the persons connected with them. There are two other recent handbooks, the *Handbuch des öffentlichen Lebens in Österreich*

(4th ed., 1962), which is replete with the names of major and minor officials, and *Die Zweite Österreichische Republik und ihre Repräsentanten* (1960), which was published by the Österreichisches Pressebüro and provides a survey of the political leadership of postwar Austria. A broader view of postwar developments can be found in *Österreich: sein Weg nach Europa, 1945–1958* (2 vols., 1958–59), which is well illustrated and also has a chronology.

The Socialist statesman Bruno Pittermann is the editor of a collection of articles entitled *Mensch und Staat* (2 vols., 1962), describing the operations of the Austrian Government and its policies. A more analytical approach to Austrian politics has been followed by Alexander Vodopivec in his *Wer regiert in Österreich?* (1960), which discusses not only the role of political parties and government officials but also that of pressure groups and of public opinion. In this connection Kurt L. Shell's *The Transformation of Austrian Socialism* (New York, 1962), which provides a detailed analysis of the Austrian Socialist Party, may also be mentioned.

In the field of Austrian foreign policy, Heinrich von Siegler's *Österreichs Weg zur Souveränität, Neutralität, Prosperität, 1945–1959* (Bonn, 1959) contains a factual survey of the major developments affecting postwar Austria. Reference should also be made to two American studies, William L. Stearman's *The Soviet Union and the Occupation of Austria* (Bonn, 1961), which provides a good analysis of Soviet policies towards Austria, including the State Treaty, and Robert E. Clute's *The International Legal Status of Austria, 1938–1955* (The Hague, 1962), a scholarly presentation of the complex problems affecting the international position of postwar Austria.

Economy

During recent years, Austria has been able to overcome the weaknesses from which its economy suffered during the interwar period. A number of monographs analyzing the country's newly achieved economic stability and strength should be of general interest, especially because of the international ramifications of this development.

A comprehensive survey, edited by Wilhelm Weber, is *Österreichs Wirtschaftsstruktur, gestern, heute, morgen* (2 vols., Berlin, 1961), which relies on several contributions covering the major aspects of Austrian economic life, including its social structure, and the historical forces underlying present trends; it also analyzes the present structure of the Austrian economy. On the other hand, the *Handbuch der österreichischen Wirtschaftspolitik* (1961), which was edited by Anton Tautscher, contains statistics, references to pertinent legislation, and supplementary bibliographies. A briefer analysis is provided by Karl Hudeczek's *Wege und Ziele der Wirtschaft Österreichs* (1958).

Postwar Austrian economic recovery was largely possible because of the Marshall Plan. Franz Heissenberger's *Der Wiederaufbau in Österreich* (Frankfurt, 1961) and the official *Zehn Jahre ERP in Österreich 1948/1958* (1960) point out the importance of American aid to Austrian economic development. A sizeable part of Austrian economic life is under governmental control. Thus, public enterprises on the various levels employ over 25 percent of all Austrian wage and salary earners and account for about 30 percent of the gross national product. Some of the most important factories, banks, and transportation enterprises fall into this category. The *Handbuch der österreichischen Gemeinwirtschaft*, published in 1960 by the

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der österreichischen Gemeinwirtschaft, is a comprehensive guide to this sector of the economy. Other books dealing with special aspects of the Austrian economy are Earl F. Cook's *Austrian Industrial Development, 1957-1959* (ca. 1960) and Wilhelm Weber's *Österreichs Finanzpolitik, 1945-1961* (1962).

Austria has a small but significant volume of trade with Eastern Europe. The *Handbuch des österreichischen Osthandels*, which was published by the Österreichisches Büro für den Ost-West-Handel in 1962, is a convenient guide to the practical aspects of this trade, as it lists firms, cites regulations, and provides data on the economy of the countries involved. Some portions of this work are presented in English translation. A more critical analysis of Austria's trade with Eastern Europe is found in Peter Sager's *Getarnte Firmen; der kommunistische Wirtschaftskrieg in Österreich* (Bern, 1962), which attempts to describe and assess the Communist influence brought to bear on Austrian business through these trade relations.

Literature

The history of Austrian literature is usually covered by handbooks and other reference works dealing with German literature in general, as cultural relations between Austria and Germany have remained close. There is, nevertheless, a distinct Austrian literary tradition, which has made outstanding contributions to world literature.

Two reference works of the postwar period are the *Kleines österreichisches Literaturlexikon* (1948), edited by Hans Giebisch and others, which is a convenient dictionary and thorough guide to Austrian authors and their works, while Heinz Kindermann's *Wegweiser durch die moderne*

Literatur in Österreich (Innsbruck, 1954) covers only the authors who have emerged since the turn of the century. Reference should also be made to *Österreichische Lyrik nach 1945* (Frankfurt, 1960), an anthology compiled by Ernst Schönwiese.

Current Austrian literary life is also reflected in the postwar periodical *Wort in der Zeit*, which has been published since 1955. It contains contributions by well-known Austrian authors, discussions of current cultural trends, and book reviews.

Of the many studies dealing with Austrian authors, only a few can be mentioned here. American readers will be particularly interested in Arthur Burkhard's *Franz Grillparzer in England and America* (1961). In this connection, attention is also called to Eudo C. Mason's *Rilke, Europe and the English-Speaking World* (Cambridge, 1961), and to the up-to-date Kafka bibliography in a new edition of *The Kafka Problem* (New York, 1963), which was edited by Angel Flores. A volume entitled *Robert Musil; Leben, Werk, Wirkung* was edited by Karl Dinklage and was issued under official Austrian auspices in Zürich in 1960. Reference is also made to two studies dealing with contemporary writers: Alfred Focke's *Gertrud von Le Fort* (Graz, 1960) and Dietrich Weber's *Heimito von Doderer* (Munich, 1963).

Perhaps the most interesting recent Austrian contribution to the field of literary studies is the publication of the papers of

Goethe's daughter-in-law, Ottilie. These diaries and letters were recently discovered at the Newberry Library in Chicago by Professor Heinz Bluhm of Yale University, who has been editing them since 1962 under the title *Tagebücher und Briefe von und an Ottilie v. Goethe* in Vienna, the city in which Ottilie von Goethe spent many years. At this writing the Library had received two volumes of this well-illustrated and fully annotated work, which makes a major contribution to Goethe studies.

The subordinate officers of government, or clerks, who constitute no small part of the population of the city, though highly distinguished for the correctness of their deportment, and the politeness of their manners [have] but little time to devote to literary pursuits, or to that judicious course of reading which would enlarge their sphere of knowledge, and render them wiser and perhaps happier men. . . . Nevertheless, the little time they have, is, by most of them, employed in reading, and in other sources of improvement; and it is of such men, the best and most agreeable society of Washington is composed. — George Watterston, Librarian of Congress, 1815–29, in *The L. . . . Family at Washington; or, A Winter in the Metropolis* (Washington, 1822), p. 150.

Finno-Ugrian Materials

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THIS is the first report on Finno-Ugrian materials received in recent years. Current acquisitions from or pertaining to Finland and Hungary are also included.¹

Recently, the United States Government has expressed special interest in Finno-Ugrian languages, including Finnish and Hungarian. As described in a publication of the Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education, entitled *Research and Studies. Report on the First Two Years*, published in 1960 as OE-12011—Title VI, "National Defense Education Act of 1958," in its Language Development Program, "The American Council of Learned Societies, with Dr. John Lotz of Columbia University acting as project director, has assumed responsibility for executing a unified program to develop the tools necessary for learning these languages." A total of 105 research projects was completed during the first 4-year period (1959-62).

Scholarly papers which reflect the viewpoints active in this country were printed in *American Studies in Uralic Linguistics* (Bloomington, Ind., 1960), a collection of specialized research papers published by the Committee on Uralic Studies as volume 1 of the *Uralic and Altaic Series* of Indiana University Publications. Since 1960 a total of 30 volumes have been published in this series; most of them are textbooks designed for teaching Hungarian, Finnish,

and related languages in American universities. Some of these publications will be discussed in other parts of this report.

General publications received from other countries concerning this area of study include a new handbook on the Finno-Ugrian peoples and languages, written by Professor Péter Hajdú of the University of Szeged and entitled *Finnugor népek és nyelvek* (Budapest, 1962). The clarity with which he discusses the most complicated ethno-linguistic problems and the adequate bibliographies appended to the volume deserve to be stressed. Martti Kahla, librarian of the Finno-Ugrian Society in Helsinki, has published the second part (*Osa II*): *Sanakirjat, kieliopit, oppikirjat, kielenhoito-ja ortografia-kysymykset* (Helsinki, 1962) of his unique bibliography *Bibliografinen luettelo Neuvostoliitossa vuosina 1918-1959 julkaistusta suomalais-ugrilaisesta kielitieteellisestä kirjallisuudesta*. Part 2 lists dictionaries, grammars, textbooks, works on language development, and orthographical problems published in the USSR on the Finno-Ugrian languages from 1918 to 1959. This 155-page work was first published in volume 63 (1962) of the *Journal* of the Finno-Ugrian Society. It is arranged by languages and types of publications and contains author and title indexes. Listed are 1,592 books and 86 serials; holdings of materials in Finnish and Hungarian libraries are indicated after each title.

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, the Finno-Ugrian Society of Helsinki hon-

¹ See *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 101-110, for a report on Finnish and Hungarian reference works.

ored its chairman, Paavo Ravila, the new President of the University of Helsinki and former President of the Finnish-American Society of Finland, by publishing a 692-page collection of essays and other writings entitled *Commentationes Fenno-Ugricae in honorem Paavo Ravila* (Helsinki, 1962) as volume 125 of its *Toimituksia* series. The list of contributors represents an almost complete roster of Finno-Ugrian researchers throughout the world. In commemoration of the 70th birthday of the Soviet Finno-Ugrist Dimitrii Vladimirovich Bubrikh (1890–1949), a collection of essays entitled *Voprosy finno-ugorskogo iazykoznaniiia* (Moscow, 1962) was issued by the Linguistic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences under the editorship of B. A. Serebrennikov.

The oldest periodical in the field of Finno-Ugrian studies, the *Nyelvtudományi közlemények*, published in Budapest by the Hungarian Academy, celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1962, and volume 35 of the *Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen*, journal of the Finno-Ugrian Society in Helsinki, was issued in that year. The *Ural-altaische Jahrbücher*, a learned review of the Societas Uralo-Altaica in Germany, has recently announced that, in view of intensified scholarly productivity in the Uralic and Altaic fields, it will appear, beginning with volume 36 (1964), in two separate editions—for Uralic and the other for Altaic languages.

Rapidly increasing professional activities of Finno-Ugrian linguists in the USSR are reflected in a collection of 53 scientific papers delivered at the Fourth Conference of the Finno-Ugrian Linguists of the Soviet Union, which was held in Petrozavodsk, the capital of the Karelian SSR, June 26–30, 1961. The work entitled *Vsesoiuznoe soveshchanie po voprosam finno-ugorskoï filologii 26–30 iunïa 1961* (Moscow, 1961) was issued by the Linguistic Institute of

the Soviet Academy. In Hungary, the former Minister of Education, Gyula Ortutay, presided over the First International Congress of Finno-Ugrian Researchers, held in Budapest, September 20–24, 1960. Papers read by 63 participants from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East and West Germany, England, Finland, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Yugoslavia, who discussed a variety of scientific problems in linguistics, ethnography, archaeology, physical anthropology, history, and literature of individual languages and ethnic units or of the entire group, are published in a sizable, amply illustrated volume entitled *Congressus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum I* (Budapest, 1963). It was edited under the guidance of Gyula Ortutay and issued by the Academy Publishing House in Budapest.

Papers delivered at an international symposium on current matters of scientific interest concerning the religious beliefs and folklore of the people of Siberia (including many of the Uralic and Altaic groups) were prepared for publication by Vilmos Diószegi, Hungarian specialist in shamanism and other primitive religions. The richly illustrated volume, entitled *Glaubenswelt und Folklore der sibirischen Völker* (Budapest, 1963), contains papers by 28 contributors from Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and the USSR. It is one of the finest works produced recently by the Academy Publishing House in Budapest.

Finland*

Receipts from Finnish libraries included the long-sought volumes 1–4 of *Studia Fennica. Revue de linguistique et d'ethnologie finnoises* (1933–1940), published by Martti Haavio and Aarni Penttilä.

*Publications mentioned in this section were issued in Helsinki, unless otherwise stated.

They contain, among other valuable materials, the first installments of the *Finnische linguistische und volkskundliche Bibliographie*, which cover the linguistic and ethnological literature of Finland published during the years of 1935–38. This annual bibliography was compiled by Sulo Haltsonen, librarian of the Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura.

Recently issued general works on Finland include *Oma maa* (1958–62), a 12-volume encyclopedia for the general reader and a work of high quality. Well-known figures in Finland's cultural life contributed to it, and the editorial staff was guided by the late Prime Minister and university president, Edwin Linkomies. A revised and enlarged edition of *Introduction to Finland* (1963) was prepared by Göran Stenius; it is equipped with statistical tables, maps, and illustrations of several types. A selective bibliography of English-language publications on Finland, which was first published in the book's 1960 edition, has also been brought up to date. *Colourful Finland* (1961), a pictorial album on Finland and its people by István Rácz, a Hungarian art historian and photographer now residing in Finland, deserves special attention among numerous similar publications.

A 227-page bibliographical list of Finnish Government publications, entitled *Valtion julkaisutoimiston luettelo, 1961*, was issued in 1961 by the State Publishing Office in Helsinki. The latest volume of the annual classified bibliography of Finnish publications, *Suomessa ilmestyneen kirjallisuuden vuosiluettelo*, which includes several indexes, was issued in 1963 by the Academic Book Store in Helsinki.

Volumes 2 and 3 of the standard etymological dictionary of the Finnish language, *Suomen kielen etymologinen sanakirja* (1960–61), were prepared by Professors Erkki Itkonen and Aulis J. Joki;

the first volume (1955) was the work of the late Yrjö Henrik Toivonen. The entire work was issued as volume 12 in the *Lexica* series of the Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura. The largest bilingual dictionary that has been published in Finland is Lauri Hirvensalo's German-Finnish dictionary, the *Saksalais-suomalainen sanakirja* (1963). It lists 190,000 words on 1,592 double-column pages. The eighth edition of Aino Vuolle's useful *Finnish-English Dictionary* (1962) is indicative of the extent of English-language studies in Finland. The first edition was published in 1945.

Preliminary findings based upon data collected during the 1960 census in Finland are presented in a publication of the Statistical Central Office of Finland, *Vuoden 1960 väestölaskennan ennakkotietoja* (1961). The text appears both in Finnish and Swedish; a summary in English is also added. A statistical study of the projected growth of the population and the labor force in Finland during this decade, entitled *Väestön ja työvoiman kasvu Suomessa* (1961), was prepared by Antti Tuura and Tapani Purola, staff members of the Research Institute for Population Policy; it was issued as number 11 in Series A of the Institute's *Julkaisuja* series.

The new handbook on Finnish social policy, *Suomalaisen yhteiskunnan sosiaalipolitiikka* (1961), which succeeds the two-volume fundamental work *Sosiaalipolitiikka* (1931), by Eino Kuusi, was written by Professor Heikki Waris of the University of Helsinki. Subtitled "Introduction to Social Policy," the work contains three main chapters: Labor policy, Social insurance (welfare) policy, and Population policy. Pekka Kuusi's 60-[i.e. *Kuusikymmentä*] -luvun sosiaalipolitiikka (2d. ed., 1961) presents the findings and proposals of a project conducted under a grant from the Finnish Huoltaja-Säätiö. Antti

Mattila's short but informative guide to *Features of Public Health in Finland* was issued in 1961 under the auspices of the World Health Organization Committee for Finland.

Democracy in Finland; Studies in Politics and Government (1960) is a useful reference tool, issued by the Valtiotieteellinen Yhdistys, the Finnish Political Science Association. The editorial board of the *Sotilasaikakauslehti* published in 1961 a collection of reprints of previously published articles concerning the defense policy and system of Finland under the title *Maanpuolustuksemme*. Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Maalaiskuntien Liitto in 1961 an illustrated collection of articles entitled *Kuntien itsehallinto aikamme yhteiskunnassa* was published by the association in 1962. Emphasis is laid upon the administrative and legal problems arising from the functions and operations of autonomous municipalities in contemporary society.

The Library has received several volumes issued in the monographic series *Suomen historia* which, when complete, will constitute the new standard handbook of Finnish history. Ella Margareta Kivikoski's *Suomen esihistoria* (1961), which is volume 1 of the series, discusses the prehistoric (*i.e.* unrecorded) period of Finnish history to the end of the 13th century. Professor Jalmari Jaakkola, general editor of the series, prepared volumes 2 and 3 entitled *Suomen varhaishistoria* (2d rev. ed., 1956), and *Suomen varhaiskeskiaika* (2d rev. ed., 1958). The first work covers the tribal period, the so-called Kalevala culture (early Finnish civilization as it appears in the mythical-heroic national epic *Kalevala*), and the second describes the emergence of a Christian nation. Volume 7, *Suomen historia, 1523-1617* (1960), by Helge Pohjolan-Pirhonen, deals with the age of the Reformation under King Gusta-

vus Vasa of Sweden up to the peace treaty signed in Stolbovo between Sweden and Russia when the Karelian provinces were united with the rest of Finland, then under the Swedish crown.

Articles in an 854-page official publication of the Finnish State Railroad Office issued in 1962 as part of the centennial celebration of the agency under the title *Valtionrautatiet, 1937-1962* discuss a number of subjects relating to the legislative, administrative, and technological changes relating to Finnish railroads which have occurred in the course of the last 25 years. This work also contains information on other aspects of the national economy—finance, transportation, etc.

The revised edition of *A Geography of Norden; Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden* (Oslo and New York, 1961), by Axel Christian Zetlitz Sømme, contains a chapter on Finland and describes the country as part of a broadly defined geographical unit. Reino Kalliola's *Kotimaa; Suomen maantiedon oppikirja* (1961) is a textbook centered on the physical geography and geology of present-day Finland.

One of the numerous foreign scholars who are working in the field of Finnish history is Aurélien Sauvageot, Professor of Finno-Ugrian Linguistics at the Sorbonne in Paris, formerly with the University of Budapest. His recent monograph entitled *Les anciens finnois* (Paris, 1961) discusses the earliest periods of Finnish history from the so-called Uralic Age (*ca.* 4000 B.C.) to the beginning of Swedish rule in the 13th century.

With the publication of the 10th volume of a history called *Suomen sota, 1941-1945* (1951-61), the Military Historical Research Institute of the Finnish Armed Forces has completed one of its most taxing assignments—the preparation of an authentic military history of the nation's participation in the Second World War, which

was independent Finland's first full-scale military operation. The work has been highly praised and is regarded as the official standard work on the subject.

Research in local history is an area of scholarly interest that is energetically and skillfully cultivated in Finland, as demonstrated by the selected bibliography of related literature entitled *Valikoima Suomen paikallis-historiallista kirjallisuutta* (1961) by Jaakko Numminen. A collection of articles originally published in the daily *Helsingin Sanomat* was also issued in book form in 1962 under the title *Helsinkiä ja helsinkiläisiä*, with a foreword by Mayor Lauri Aho. This folio-size volume recalls historical memories and discusses contemporary problems of Finland's capital city which was founded in 1540. The present population is over 480,000.

The third revised edition (1962) of Eino Nivanka's *Suomen tieteellisten kirjastojen opas* and the simultaneously published abridged English translation, *Directory of Finnish Research Libraries*, translated by Leena Salminen, are welcome reference tools. Both were issued by the Council of Research Libraries in Finland.

An impressive document on the history of higher education in Finland is Jorma Vallinkoski's bibliography of dissertations submitted to the so-called Old University of Turku, entitled *Turun Akatemian väitöskirjat, 1642-1828* (1962). It was issued as volume 30 in the *Julkaisu* series of the Helsinki University Library. *Galleria academica* (1961), a collection of portraits of Finnish university professors and academicians, with the text in both Finnish and Swedish, was prepared under the guidance of the late Edwin Linkomies. It contains a study on the historical and artistic aspects of portrait painting in Finland, which was written by the leading Finnish art historian Onni Okkonen. The volume contains facsimiles of 316 portraits from the early 17th

century to the present time and also includes short biographical sketches of the persons portrayed, as well as lists of artists and works cited in the publication.

Current problems relating to the churches and religion in Finland are discussed in a collection of short treatises entitled *Kirkko ja nykyaika* (1960), by Martti Simojoki, Bishop of Helsinki and the ranking prelate of the Church of Finland. *Suomalainen mytologia* (1960), by Iivar Kemppinen, is the first comprehensive study based upon material available on the pre-Christian religious beliefs of the Finns. A seven-page summary in German and several indexes and bibliographies enhance the general usefulness of this pioneering work.

Martti Rapola, formerly Professor of Finnish Linguistics at the University of Helsinki, is the author of *Vanhan kirjasuomen lukemisto* (1959), an illustrated and annotated selection of historical documents. The material begins with a sample text taken from the first Finnish-language alphabet, *ABC-Kiria* (1538), published by Michael Agricola, translator of the Bible into Finnish. American interest in Finnish-language studies is shown by the publication of Robert P. Austerlitz' *Finnish Reader and Glossary* (Bloomington, Ind., 1963) issued as volume 15 in the *Uralic and Altaic Series* of Indiana University Publications. According to the author's statement, "The reader and its apparatus are designed for students with some knowledge of Finnish or with training in linguistics." Recognition of the high standards and achievements of Finnish linguistic research was also expressed in the decision of the International Committee on Linguistics to hold the Fourth International Congress of Phonetic Sciences (September 4-9, 1961) in Helsinki. Its published *Proceedings* (The Hague, 1962), consist of an 854-page collection of scientific papers,

directories, bibliographies, etc., which were delivered at or submitted to the Congress in English, French, or German and were edited by Antti Sovijärvi and Pentti Aalto. Professor Sovijärvi of Helsinki University acted as chairman of the Organization Committee.

The Librarian of the Finnish Literary Society, Professor Sulo Haltsonen, is the compiler of a bibliography of foreign-language translations of Finnish *belles lettres*, entitled *Suomalaista kaunokirjallisuutta vierailta kielillä* (1962). Listed are 1,168 translations of works by 257 national literary figures of Finland. Among last year's numerous contemporary receipts is the two-volume collection of short stories by Nobel Prize winner F. E. Sillanpää, entitled *Novellit* (1961), which was prepared for publication by Aarne Laurila. A new and prominent personality in the Finnish literary world is novelist Väinö Linna, whose vivid narrative of the common man in the grip of war, *Tuntematon sotilas* (1951), has been translated into 14 languages; the English edition is called *Unknown Soldier* (New York, 1957). Linna's recent powerful trilogy *Täällä Pohjan-tähden alla* (3 vols., 1959-62), has earned a State prize for its author and has made him the most discussed Finnish literary personality in recent years. The work discusses the social and cultural changes in Finnish society that have taken place since the emergence of Finland from domination by czarist Russia to the end of the Second World War.

Art treasures of medieval Finland (London, 1962) is a tribute to the photographic mastery of István Rácz. The handsome folio volume contains an introduction on the medieval period of Finnish art history and notes on the illustrations (many of them fine colored plates), written by Riitta Pylkkänen. The translation was prepared

by Judy Beesley. Academician Onni Okkonen provides in his 945-page biography entitled *A. Gallen-Kallela; elämä ja taide* (2d ed., 1961) an excellent study on the life and works of one of the most prominent Finnish painters of the 19th century. An index of persons and a chronological list of Gallen-Kallela's principal works are attached to the profusely illustrated scholarly work.

The Finnish school of modern architecture is discussed in two works on the late Eero Saarinen, whose remarkable creations in the United States include the recently built Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C. A fine volume entitled *Eero Saarinen on His Work*, which was published by the Yale University Press in 1962, was edited by his widow, Aline B. Saarinen. It presents photographs of selected buildings dating from 1947 to 1964 (some are still under construction), with comments by the architect. Allan Temko's informative monograph *Eero Saarinen* (New York, 1962), was published in the *Makers of Contemporary Architecture* series.

Publications on the musical life of Finland are exemplified by a recent monograph on Finland's greatest composer and his works, entitled *Jean Sibelius* (Wiesbaden, 1962), written by Ernst Tanzberger. The 296-page volume includes a list of Sibelius' works.

And last but not least, the prominent Finnish book collector Eino Johannes Ellilä, following his visit to the Library of Congress in December 1962, made available to the Library for microfilming his two-volume manuscript catalog of 12,000 rare books, journals, prints, manuscripts, and other memorabilia of 18th- and 19th-century Finnish national literature in his private collection. This microfilm copy constitutes a valuable addition to the Library's holdings on Finland and its culture.

Hungary*

The Library's group of exchange partners in Hungary includes the National Széchényi Library in Budapest, which has sent to LC a number of valuable monographs and periodicals from its duplicate collections. An impressive selection received from the Ethnographical Museum in Budapest includes nine volumes of *Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn*, a scholarly journal published in German during the period 1885-1905; all missing volumes of pre-1945 imprints of its *Néprajzi értesítő*, a quarterly dedicated to research in ethnology and cultural anthropology; and all missing issues of its monographic series *Az Ethnographia füzetek*.

The sixth and last volume of the new standard encyclopedia of Hungary, the *Új magyar lexikon*, was prepared by an editorial board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1962; the finished work comprises about 4,000 pages. The Hungarian desk of Radio Free Europe in Munich compiled *Hungary; List of Persons Holding Important Positions in Party, State Administration, and Public Life* (Munich, 1962). The Hungarian University Association, Inc., an organization of Hungarian intellectuals in the United States, issued *Hungarians in America; a Biographical Directory of Professionals of Hungarian Origin in the Americas* (New York, 1963). This 606-page work, which was edited by Tibor Szy, contains a foreword by Albert Szent-Györgyi, a Nobel Prize winner. The 7,000 biobibliographical articles in this directory are supplemented by lists of Hungarian newspapers, journals, and other periodicals published outside Hungary, lists of Hungarian churches, churchmen, and cultural, fraternal and other associations of

Hungarians in the Americas, and a list of libraries in the United States holding notable Hungarian collections.

The seven-volume *A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára* (1959-1962), an interpretative dictionary of the contemporary vocabulary of the Hungarian language, was published by the Editorial Committee for Dictionaries of the Hungarian Academy under the guidance of Professor László Országh, chairman of the Department of English at the University of Debrecen. The illustrated *Magyar-angol útszótár* (2 vols. in 1, 1962), by Livia Havas, is a practical Hungarian-English and English-Hungarian dictionary, the publication of which indicates increasing interest in the English language.

In addition to its well-known regular publications, the Central Statistical Office of Hungary issued in 1963 its first *Ipari és építőipari statisztikai évkönyv*, dealing with recent changes in Hungarian industry in general and in the construction industries in particular. The same agency published in 1962 a 331-page statistical analysis entitled *A nők helyzete a munkahelyen és otthon*, containing a 51-page summary in English, *Women in Employment and at Home*, which exemplifies the general trend in Hungary toward increasing acceptance of the English language in specialized literature.

There was no dearth of publications on governmental affairs and on politics. Hungarian Premier János Kádár's *Socialist Construction in Hungary; Selected Speeches and Articles, 1957-1961*, (1962), a 358-page illustrated English-language edition of a publication originally issued in Hungarian, is a useful aid for the study of contemporary official policies. János Beér's *A helyi tanácsok kialakulása és fejlődése Magyarországon, 1945-1960* (1962) is a voluminous treatise on the

*Publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest, unless otherwise stated.

emergence and development of the so-called local (i.e. city and county) councils, which are, by tradition, significant bodies in Hungarian public administration that have undergone many organizational changes since the end of the Second World War. The political aspects of recent developments in Hungarian trade unions are analyzed from the viewpoint of a Western observer in *Die Arbeiterselbstverwaltung in Ungarn; Aufstieg und Niedergang 1956-1959, ein Dokumentarbericht* (Munich, 1961), by Ernő Király, which was published as number 3 in the German political science series *Untersuchungen zur Gegenwartskunde Südosteuropas*. The Audience Research Section of Radio Free Europe in Munich issued in 1962 a survey on *Radio Listening Patterns and Attitudes Toward RFE of Recent Hungarian Refugees and Visitors*, the findings of which point to the continued interest of Hungarians in the programs of Radio Free Europe.

A monograph by Cabinet member Rezső Nyers, entitled *Szövetkezeti mozgalom a mai Magyarországon* (1962), and its English version, *The Cooperative Movement in Hungary* (1963), translated by Gyula Gulyás, describe the three main branches of cooperatives in Hungary: the farmers' cooperatives, the state agricultural cooperatives, and the small industrial cooperatives. In his *A magyar ipar területi elhelyezésének távlatai* (1962), József Kóródi discusses a vital feature of the second 5-year plan—a relocation of the industrial network of Hungary that will afford a better geographic balance. Recent publications on improvement in the planning and administration of the national economy are listed in a classified bibliography entitled *A népgazdaság tervezési irányításának tökéletesítése* (1961), edited by Mrs. András Boér and others. The table of contents is printed in English, German, and Russian, as well as Hungarian.

Western publications on the Hungarian

economy include *The Economic Integration of Hungary Into the Soviet Bloc; Foreign Trade Experience* (Columbus, Ohio, 1963), by Professor László Zsoldos, whose study was sponsored and published by the Bureau of Business Research in the College of Commerce and Administration at Ohio State University. *The Labor Force of Hungary* (Washington, 1962), a statistical treatise by Samuel Baum of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, was published as number 18 in Series P-90 of the Bureau's *International Population Statistics Reports*. Georg Farkasdi's *Aufbau und Leistungen der ungarischen Agrarforschung seit 1945* (Giesen, 1960), which was issued as volume 13 in Series I: *Giessener Abhandlungen zur Agrar- und Wirtschaftsforschung des europäischen Ostens*, is equipped, as are the other two works mentioned above, with bibliographies, maps, charts, and other supplementary materials.

The standard handbook on the geography of Hungary by Márton Pécsi and Béla Sárfalvi, the first Hungarian edition of which was included in last year's acquisitions report, appeared in 1962 in German under the title *Die Geographie Ungarns*. The posthumous work of Béla Bulla, late Professor of Geography at the University of Budapest, entitled *Magyarország természeti földrajza* (1962), is the first major work on the physical geography of Hungary published since the end of the Second World War. *Magyarország gazdasági földrajza* (1962), by György Markos, is a well-illustrated monograph on the economic geography of the country.

Works on the history and historiography of Hungary include *Magyarország történetének képeskönyve, 896-1849*, a 1962 pictorial album on the history of Hungarians in the Carpathian Basin up to the end of the war against the House of Hapsburg in 1848-49, which was compiled

by Gizella Vilhelmb Cennerné. György Rózsa, Director of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, edited an attractive volume called *Budapest régi látképei, 1493–1800* (1963) which reprints and describes all pictorial representations of Budapest known to be extant, from the earliest times to the 19th century. *A szomszéd népekkel való kapcsolataink történetéből; válogatás hét évszázad írásából* (1962) is a 1,039-page selection of historical texts (documents, essays, articles of various character, etc.), which illustrates the multiplicity of contacts between Hungary and its ethnic neighbors throughout 7 centuries; it was compiled and annotated by Gábor G. Kemény. New insights into the political life of Hungary prior to the end of the Second World War are provided in *Horthy Miklós titkos iratai* (1963), a selection of the "secret papers" (which should rather be termed "still unpublished") of Admiral Miklós Horthy, late Regent Governor of Hungary. The documents were annotated and prepared for publication by Miklós Szinaí and László Szűcs of the Hungarian National Archives.

Auxiliary historical publications are also well represented among recent acquisitions. The first volume of György Györffy's *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza* (1963) contains articles relating to the historical geography of 15 counties of Hungary during the era of the House of Árpád (896–1301 A.D.). The entire work is planned to consist of five volumes. Béla Szőke's *A honfoglaló és kora Árpád-kori magyarság régészeti emlékei* (1962) presents a summary review of the findings of recent Hungarian archaeological research related to the physical anthropology and material culture of the Hungarians during the 9th–11th centuries. This work was issued as volume 1 of *Régészeti tanulmányok*, a new monographic series of the Archaeological Research Group of the Hungarian

Academy of Sciences. A second revised edition of the Hungarian historical atlas, *Történelmi atlasz* (1961), was prepared by an editorial committee consisting of Mária Csátáry, György Györffy, and Ervin Pamlényi and was published by the State Cartographic Enterprise.

A handy anthology of the papers of early Hungarian philosophers of the 15th–17th centuries, *Régi magyar filozófusok* (1961), was edited and annotated by László Mátrai, who also wrote the introduction. Pál Gergely and Zoltán Molnár compiled the very useful 377-page volume *Az Akadémiai Értesítő és a Magyar Tudomány repertórium 1840–1960* (1962), which indexes issues of the Academy's official journal *Akadémiai értesítő* (now called *Magyar tudomány*) from its inception. The Hungarian Academy is also covered in *The Eastern European Academies of Sciences; a Directory* (Washington, 1963), issued by the Office of the Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences as Publication 1090 of the National Research Council.

Two examples of works on library activities in Hungary should be mentioned. One of them is the polyglot *Dictionarium bibliothecarii practicum* (Budapest, 1963), compiled and edited by Zoltán Pipics of the National Széchényi Library in Budapest. It is a practical handbook for librarians and other personnel in library service who are constantly confronted with problems caused by the great number and variety of books printed in different languages. The dictionary covers the following languages: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latin, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, and Swedish. A deluxe folio entitled *A magyarországi Corvinák* (1962), which was compiled by the art historian Ilona Berkovits, includes a fine essay on the history, scholarly values, and craftsmanship

of the illuminated codexes which were purchased by or prepared by order of King Mathias I Hunyadi, also known as Corvinus, who reigned from 1458 to 1490. Forty-five of the slightly more than 170 codexes which survived the Turkish occupation of Central Hungary in the 16th and 17th centuries have found their way back into Hungarian libraries. This 1962 volume deals with that part (45 vols.) of the remainder of the Bibliotheca Corvina.

Volume 2 of the standard grammar of the Hungarian language, entitled *Leíró nyelvtan* (1962), elaborates on the structure of the sentence in Hungarian. This work, which is being prepared by a research group at the Linguistic Institute of the Hungarian Academy, will be complete with the forthcoming third volume. The first issue of the quarterly *Computational Linguistics*, edited by the Computing Center of the Hungarian Academy, is proof of the interest in modern language analysis. Contemporary American involvement in Hungarian-language studies is reflected in Unit 1 of *Hungarian Basic Course*, issued by the U.S. Department of State in 1963. It was prepared by Augustus A. Koski and Ilona Mihalyfy, members of the staff of the Foreign Service Institute.

A useful reference book on Hungarian literary history, *Kis magyar irodalomtörténet* (1961), by Tibor Klaniczay and others, is also among the year's receipts. The publication of *Die Revolution der Qualität; Studien zur Literatur* (Stuttgart, 1962), the first foreign-language edition of the literary essays of prewar vintage by Hungary's leading critic and essayist László Németh was a new milestone in Hungarian cultural policy. As emphasized by Németh's reviewers, his ideas are distinguished by the complete absence of Communist ideological traits. The work was ably translated by Charlotte Újlaky and Ludwig Plakolb. The initial volumes of a

new series called *Hungarian Library*, issued by Corvina of Budapest, include English translations of Hungarian *belles lettres* (classics as well as contemporary works), monographs on cultural anthropology, and musicology.

An illustrated collection of *Hungarian Folk Tales* (1962) was selected, edited, and annotated by Gyula Ortutay. It was also included in the *Hungarian Library* series. Linda Dégh's treatise on the interrelationship of folk tales, narrators, and community environments is entitled *Märchen, Erzähler und Erzählgemeinschaft; dargestellt an der ungarischen Volksüberlieferung* (Berlin, 1962). Johanna Till prepared the German translation of the study; the texts of the folk tales published in the appendix were translated by Henriette and Géza Engl. The 435-page work was issued as volume 23 in the *Veröffentlichungen* of the Institut für Deutsche Volkskunde of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. The Library was also successful in procuring a copy of the second edition (1929) of the two-volume *Magyar mythologia*, by Arnold Ipolyi.

A group of handbooks, encyclopedias, and other monographs on fine arts in Hungary were also added to the Library's collections. A noteworthy one-volume encyclopedia is the *Művészettörténeti ABC* (1961), edited by Albert Molnár, Lajos Németh, and Pál Voit. The reference value of the work is enhanced by the numerous illustrations, plates, and plans, in addition to an 82-page "Comparative Chronology" of art history. Another distinguished Hungarian scholar, Béla Bíró, is the author of the *Handbook of Art History* (Dubuque, Iowa, 1963), which is embellished by some 300 illustrations. It was prepared for publication by Francis H. Brady and Annamaria Nagy.

Hungarian theater arts and history were covered by several important 1962 im-

prints, such as the second enlarged edition of György Mihály Vajda's *Színházi kalauz*, a monograph entitled *Magyar színháztörténet*, by Mihály Cenner and others, and the first volume of a bibliography by Géza Staud, *A magyar színháztörténet forrásai*. The latter was issued as volume 6 of a jointly published series of the Institute of Theater Arts and the National Museum of Theater History in Budapest.

Preparation of an encyclopedia of motion picture arts called *Filmlexikon*, which is to be issued by an editorial committee of the Hungarian Academy, has inspired the publication of a number of other works in the field. *Magyar filmográfia* (5 vols., 1960) is a general handbook on motion picture arts and industries in Hungary, by the late Ferenc Kovács, and the first volumes of the Hungarian motion picture yearbook, *Filmévkönyv* for 1961 and 1962 (1960-61), a publication of the Institute of Motion Picture Arts in Budapest, are examples.

Works on Hungarian musicology and music history include the English version of a biography on Hungary's leading composer, Zoltán Kodály; his *Life and Work* (London, 1962) by László Eöszse. The translation was prepared by István Farkas and Gyula Gulyás. An illustrated collection of documents on 1,000 years of Hungarian musical education was published by Dezső Legány under the title *A magyar zene krónikája; zenei művelődésünk ezer éve dokumentumokban*. It was issued in 1962 as volume 4 of the series *Magyar zenetudomány*. A group of devotees in New York, faithful to the memory of Béla Bartók who spent his last years in that city, has organized a collection of Bartók memorabilia. Their spokesman, Victor Bator, recently produced a useful pamphlet entitled *The Béla Bartók Archives; History and Catalogue* (New York, 1963), which includes illustrations, portraits, facsimiles

of letters and music manuscripts, and other documents relating to the life of the great composer.

The Library has also continued to augment its impressive set of first and early editions of the works of Count István Széchenyi, a Hungarian statesman of the Age of Reform during the first half of the 19th century. Among the rare items purchased during the past year are the first edition of *Stádium* (Leipzig, 1833), one of Széchenyi's principal works on proposed reforms, which is bound with *Hunnia* (Pest, 1858), a minor work; and the first edition of *Údvlelde* (Pest, 1843), a collection of essays, bound with *Adó és két garas* (Buda, 1844), a powerful argumentation against the tax-exempt status of the nobility.

The world of books, like the world of nature, was made for you; possess it in your own way. If you find no good in ancient history or in metaphysics, let them alone, and read books of art, or biography, or poetry, or travel. The world of letters is so related, that all roads cross and converge. Many a reader has learned more of past ages from good biographies than from any course of history, and it is a fact that multitudes owe to the plays of Shakespeare all the knowledge that they possess of the history of England. . . . Time should be economized by selecting attractive intellectual pabulum—books which are known from the start to be full of good things, capable of nourishing the inner man, and, like a well-dressed and seasoned dish, both appetizing to the palate, and comforting to the soul. — Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, 1865-1897, in What to Read. When to Read. How to Read. An address to the teachers of the public schools of Washington. October 20, 1883 (Washington, 1883), p. 4.

Orientalia

THIS REPORT concerns publications in the field of Orientalia received during the calendar year 1963. An attempt is made here to appraise the year's accessions and to describe items of particular value for research and reference work. The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports:

China and Korea: Edwin G. Beal, with the assistance of K. T. Wu and Key P. Yang

Japan and the Ryukyu Islands: Osamu Shimizu, with the assistance of Andrew Y. Kuroda

Hebraica: Myron M. Weinstein

Near and Middle East: Robert F. Ogden, with the assistance of Abraham Bodur-gil, Khalil Helou, and Ibrahim Pourhadi

South and Southeast Asia: Horace I. Poleman and Cecil Hobbs, with the assistance of Abdul Rony

China

Probably the most significant gift of the year, received through the U.S. Department of State, was a facsimile edition of the existing volumes of the *Yung-lo ta-tien*, presented by YANG Chia-lo of Taiwan. Published by the Shih-chieh shu-chü (World Book Co.) of Taipei in 1962 as Part 4 of a large series under the collective title *Chung-kuo hsüeh-shu ming-chu*, it consists of 100 volumes bound in Western style.

An autographed inscription in Chinese at the beginning of the first volume, dated May 7, 1963, reads as follows:

"The *Yung-lo ta-tien* [Imperial Encyclopedia of the Yung-lo period, 1403-1425 A.D.] is one

of the greatest monuments of Chinese civilization. This reproduction is based on photographs and facsimile reproductions in the collection of the Chung-kuo tz'ü-tien-kuan [Chinese Encyclopedia Institute]. I, [YANG] Chia-lo, on behalf of that Institute, present herewith a copy to the U.S. Department of State, in order to convey the respects of the cultural institutions of the Republic of China to your friendly country."

It may be recalled that in the acquisitions report for 1961 mention was made of the receipt of a facsimile edition of certain volumes of the *Yung-lo ta-tien*, published in 1960 by Chung-hua shu-chü, Peiping.¹ Comprising 202 fascicles, the set is bound in the traditional Chinese style and is enclosed in 20 cases. In both the mainland and the Taiwan reproductions, the text is reduced to about one-sixth of the size of the original manuscript.

It may be of interest to compare the two sets, published only 2 years apart. Whereas the Taiwan set contains a total of 742 *chüan* (chapters), the mainland set contains only 730 *chüan*. It is estimated that in all there are approximately 800 *chüan* extant today, scattered throughout the world. Missing in the mainland set, but included in the Taiwan reproduction, are the following *chüan*: 903-904, 1033, 1310, 2400, 4908-4909, 6700-6701, 13189-13190, and 20372-20373. Seven of the *chüan* listed above are held by the Museum für Völkerkunde in West Berlin, two by the National Central Library, and two by the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica, both in Taiwan. *Chüan* 20573, in the collection of the Gest Library at Princeton University, is included in the

¹ *QJCA*, XIX (March 1962), 79.

mainland set but is not found in the Taiwan set. It is interesting to note that all 41 volumes of the encyclopedia held by the Library of Congress are included in both sets.

The mainland set contains a preface by KUO Mo-jo, President of the Chung-kuo k'o-hsüeh-yüan (Chinese Academy of Sciences) in Peiping, together with a brief introduction; but the Taiwan set contains more descriptive, analytic, and related material concerning the encyclopedia. Professor YANG is the author of an introductory study in the first volume. The study is followed by a reproduction of an early Ming edition of the *Hung-wu chêng yüan*, a dictionary arranged according to the tones and final sounds of the characters, which fills volume 2 as well. Volumes 3 and 4 contain the table of contents of the original complete manuscript set of the *Yung-lo ta-tien* in 22,865 *chüan*. The second half of volume 99 and the first half of 100 are devoted to reproductions of two Ming bibliographies, the *Wên-yüan-ko shu-mu* and the *Nei-ko shu-mu*. The second half of volume 100 contains reproductions of two bibliographies pertaining to the *Yung-lo ta-tien*, namely, the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu chi Yung-lo ta-tien pên shu-mu* and the *Yung-lo ta-tien shu-mu k'ao*, which list the works from which the excerpts comprising the *Yung-lo ta-tien* have been drawn.

Another important gift, presented jointly by the National Taiwan University and the Academia Sinica, is a set of 26 reels of microfilm reproducing a manuscript copy of the *Li-tai pao-an*, a collection of diplomatic papers and documents pertaining to foreign relations between China and the Ryukyu Islands. These documents, written in the Chinese language and dated according to the reign periods of the Chinese emperors, cover the years 1424 to 1867 A.D.

The hand-copied set of 249 *ts'ê* from which the microfilm was made, was transcribed by the Taihoku Imperial University, predecessor of the present National Taiwan University, between 1936 and 1941, from the only set (a 17th-century manuscript) which was extant at that time but which was destroyed during the Second World War. According to a special study on the work by LAI Yung-hsiang of the National Taiwan University Library, about 90 percent of the materials are related to China and less than 10 percent deal with relations between the Ryukyu Islands and neighboring states. Students of late Ming history in general and of the Ryukyu Islands in particular will find this work invaluable. Mr. LAI's study, which deals in detail with the contents and significance of the work, its compilation and structure, and the history of the transcripts which have been made, appears in the *Second Biennial Conference Proceedings of the International Association of Historians of Asia* (Taipei, 1962), pages 301-318. Further studies of the *Li-tai pao-an*, and of the historical events to which it refers, are being carried out at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii.

Kuo T'ing-i, Director of the Institute of Modern History of the Academia Sinica in Taiwan, has compiled an extremely useful chronology of Chinese history from 1829 to 1911. Entitled *Chin-tai Chung-kuo shih-shih jih-chih* and bound in two volumes, it was privately printed in 1963 (agents: The Chêng Chung Book Co. and Commercial Press, Taipei). The first volume covers in detail the years 1829-85, preceded by a brief chronology of the years 1498 to 1828; and the second, 1886-1911. For each year the events are arranged under dates in the Western calendar, followed by their equivalents according to the lunar calendar. Headings for events are given

in the margin of the pages opposite the various dates. The appendixes contain many useful tables, such as lists of grand councilors, cabinet ministers, governors, ministers of foreign affairs, Chinese diplomatic representatives stationed abroad, and foreign envoys stationed in China. According to the compiler, this work was begun in 1926 and is based on more than 1,000 publications in Chinese and in English. In its preparation he has used the facilities of the leading libraries in China and in the United States.

Another sourcebook on modern Chinese history appeared in 1962 in the *Chung-kuo chin-tai-shih tzŭ-liao hui-pien* series, which is being edited by the Institute of Modern History of the Academia Sinica in Taiwan. It is entitled *Chung-Fa Yüeh-nan chiao-shê tang* and consists of archives pertaining to diplomatic relations between China and France concerning Vietnam in seven massive volumes. These documents, numbering 3,070 and ranging in date from 1875 to 1911, were copied from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and are reproduced here in facsimile. They include decrees, proclamations, official dispatches, correspondence, telegrams, petitions and rescripts, treaties and agreements, records of conversations, and newspaper clippings. The table of contents is arranged under 15 main headings and 62 subheadings dealing with particular topics or events, and the relevant documents are grouped under the pertinent heading. The original manuscript carried no punctuation, but this was supplied before this transcript was photographed. The work includes a chronology of important events concerning Sino-French relations in Indochina, followed by a list of errata.

Professor Liu Tzŭ-chien (James T. C. Liu) of Stanford University has written an absorbing book on OU-YANG Hsiu (1007–

72), the great statesman and scholar of the Sung dynasty. Under the title *Ou-Yang Hsiu ti chih-hsüeh yü ts'ung-chêng* (Hong Kong, 1963) LIU has assessed OU-YANG's contribution to Chinese scholarship and philosophy, as well as his role in Northern Sung politics. A long list of references in Chinese, Japanese, and English follows the text.

T. L. Yuan of the Library of Congress has in the process of compilation a series of works dealing with the history of Sinkiang, formerly known as Chinese Turkestan. As they are published, the volumes are being distributed by the compiler himself. This series, issued under the collective title *Hsin-chiang yen-chiu ts'ung-k'an*, will contain 10 titles when completed. At this writing, three of them had been issued. The first of the series to appear was number 2, entitled *Hsin-chiang yen-chiu wên-hsien mu-lu, 1886–1962*, issued in 1962. This is a classified bibliography of books and articles in Japanese concerning Sinkiang, compiled jointly by Dr. Yuan and a Japanese scholar named WATANABE Hiroshi. Two additional bibliographies on the area, one of works in Chinese and the other in Western languages, will be published in due course.

Number 4 in the series, entitled *Chung-Ê hsi-pei t'iao-yüeh chi* (1962), is a collection of 35 treaties and agreements relating to Sinkiang, concluded between Russia and China during the period 1851–1949. These Chinese documents, hitherto available only in scattered sources, are brought together for the convenience of students of Sino-Russian relations. In addition to four useful appendixes, which include brief biographical sketches of Chinese and Russian diplomats and a list of geographical names mentioned in the documents, there is a bibliography of Chinese and Western works on the subject.

Number 6 of the series is a typeset reprint (1963) of the *Hsin-chiang kuo-chieh t'u-chih*, a study on the boundary of Sinkiang bordering Russia by WANG Shu-nan (1851-1936), a famous scholar who served in an official capacity in Sinkiang. Five additional reprints of rare works on Sinkiang are scheduled to be published in the near future.

Students of the Tun-huang manuscripts, which were first discovered in 1899 in northwestern China, will be gratified to see a new checklist of holdings throughout the world. These manuscripts were stored for safekeeping in a walled-up chamber adjoining one of the caves of the Thousand Buddhas, a few miles southeast of the Tun-huang oasis on the border of Kansu province, at about the beginning of the 11th century, when China was threatened with foreign invasion. There they remained unknown to the world for more than 9 centuries. One of their great values is that they often contain earlier and more authentic versions of texts which later appeared in altered form. Since their discovery, the British Museum has acquired about 7,000 scrolls; the Bibliothèque Nationale, about 2,500 (excluding those in the Tibetan language); the Peking Library (formerly the National Library of Peiping), more than 8,000; and the remaining 3,000 scrolls are scattered in public and private collections.

The checklist, which contains the location of all known scrolls, was edited and published by the Shang-wu yin-shu-kuan (Commercial Press) in Peiping in 1962 under the title *Tun-huang i-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao*. The Peking Library list is based on a checklist originally compiled by the eminent scholar Professor CH'EN Yüan. Information concerning the British collection is based on a microfilm of the manuscripts made available to the public in 1957. This list of the holdings of the British Mu-

seum may be used in conjunction with Lionel Giles' extremely useful *Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts from Tunhuang in the British Museum* (1959). The late Dr. Giles devoted 38 years to the study of these manuscripts. The Bibliothèque Nationale list is based on a catalog compiled by WANG Chung-min when he was in Europe in the late thirties. The fourth list consists mostly of catalogs of smaller collections in the possession of individuals and universities in China and Japan. There is an index of the titles arranged according to the number of strokes, followed by a postscript in which WANG gives a detailed account of the status of the various collections.

A facsimile reproduction of samples of the original handwriting of Hsü Kuang-ch'i (1562-1633), a celebrated scholar and official in the Ming dynasty, has appeared under the title *Hsü Kuang-ch'i shou chi* (Shanghai, 1962). It was compiled by the Shang-hai-shih wên-wu pao-kuan wei-yüan-hui in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Hsü's birthday. Hsü, who had the distinction of being the first to translate Western works on mathematics and science into the Chinese language, was a close associate of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), the famous Jesuit who was instrumental in introducing natural sciences into China toward the end of the Ming period.

A voluminous writer, Hsü had about 56 titles, printed or in manuscript, to his credit. In this collection the manuscripts, which had been kept by his descendants, are arranged under four groups: (1) part of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu*, a comprehensive work on agriculture which was published after his death; (2) 4 letters to his friends; (3) 14 letters, dated between 1606 and 1619, to his son Hsü Chi; and (4) 2 prefaces, one for the famous translation of Euclid's *Elements*, under the Chinese title *Chi-ho yüan-pên*, in which he col-

laborated with Matteo Ricci, and the other, a short note which he wrote for an album of pictures painted by SUN Lung. The frontispiece carries a handsome colored portrait of the famous scholar.

Interest in the *Hung-lou mêng*, popularly known in the West as the *Dream of the Red Chamber*, the famous novel by Ts'ao Chan (1715?-1763) continues unabated, both in Taiwan and on the mainland. In the acquisitions report for 1962 mention was made of a facsimile reproduction of a manuscript—believed to be the earliest copy made of the novel (in 1754)—which was published in 1961 by the Commercial Press in Taipei.²

In 1963 the Chung-hua shu-chü in Shanghai issued a reproduction of a manuscript written in the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-1796) and containing 120 *hui* (chapters). Published under the title *Ch'ien-lung ch'ao-pên pai-nien-hui Hung-lou mêng kao*, it is in 12 volumes enclosed in two cases. That Ts'ao Chan was the author of the first 80 *hui* of this work there is no question, but the authorship of the last 40 *hui* is open to conjecture. Many attribute the authorship of these chapters of the novel to KAO Ê and CH'ENG Wei-yüan, who were responsible for bringing out the first printed edition of all of the 120 *hui* toward the end of the Ch'ien-lung period, although some are inclined to think that the last third was written by an author who has not yet been identified.

Another related item recently received is a collated and amended edition of the first 80 *hui* of the novel *Hung-lou mêng pa-shih hui chiao-pên* (Peiping, 1963) in two volumes. It was edited by Yü P'ing-po, the distinguished authority on the novel and WANG Hsi-shih, who based their emendations on eight different texts. There is a long introduction by Professor Yü. A

separate volume entitled *Hung-lou mêng pa-shih hui chiao-tzū chi* lists the textual variations between the different versions consulted, not including the manuscript version described above, and another separate volume under the title *Hung-lou-mêng hou-pu ssü-shih hui* contains the last 40 *hui* (81-120) of the work. Both of these separate volumes were issued at Peiping in 1963.

Some Chinese books, especially those of a classical nature, are known under various titles, although their contents may be identical. Some works are cited by obscure rather than their better known titles; consequently, confusion and frustration confound the research worker and bibliographer. To remedy this situation, Tu Hsin-fu compiled the *T'ung-shu i-ming t'ung-chien* (Hong Kong, 1963) in which he listed more than 4,000 titles, arranged according to the number of strokes. For instance, the *Hung-lou mêng*, described above in this report, is also known variously as the *Shih-t'ou chi*, *Ta-kuan so-lu*, and *Chin-yü yüan*. This particular work is found in five of the above entries, in each case with the author's name and an identification of the edition in which the particular title was used. An appendix lists three additional titles for this novel: *Chin-lin shih-êrh ch'ai*, *Fêng-yüeh pao-chieh*, and *Ch'ing-sêng lu*.

Korea*

The most significant trend in the Library's acquisition of Korean publications in the past year was the securing of South Korean government publications for the first time in quantity on a regular basis. This was chiefly due to the efforts and cooperation of the Library of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction in Seoul, formerly known as the National As-

*Unless otherwise specified, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Seoul.

² *QJCA*, XIX (March 1962), 79-80.

sembly Library. Through its efforts the Library of Congress was able to secure most 1962 government publications—both monographic and periodical.

The Library was also able to acquire most of the 1962 issues of periodicals published in North Korea, and to some extent, monographic and academic publications as well.

During the past 10 years, historians and students of Korean civilization, both in Korea and in Western countries, have been searching for means and facilities to reproduce selected items in the library of the former Korean Royal house. This collection, which is known as the Kyujanggak and which comprises 136,141 Chinese-style stitched volumes, is now a part of the Library of Seoul National University. Several plans for microfilming works in this collection have been drawn up, but, owing to various difficulties, none came to fruition before last year.

The first six reels of film to be reproduced from this collection have now been received. They were presented by the President of Seoul National University to the United States Ambassador to Korea, the Honorable Samuel D. Berger, who has forwarded them for addition to the collections of the Library of Congress. These reels contain seven titles dating from the 18th century. They are: *Ch'ŏngjanggwanchŏnsŏ*, a complete collection of the works of Yi Tŏng-mu, 1741–1793; *Hongmun'gwan chi*, a history of the Office of Royal Manuscripts; *Kyujanggak chi*, a history of the Royal Library; *Muye tobo t'ongji ŏnhae*, an illustrated work on military arts in a Korean vernacular translation; *Ŏjŏng muye tobo t'ongji*, the royal edition of an illustrated work on military arts; *Sigangwŏn chi*, a history of the office of the Heir Apparent; and *T'akchi chŏngnye*, regulations of the Department of

Finance. Of these titles, the Library has previously had in its Korean collection only one, the *Hongmung'wan chi*, in an edition printed in 1816.

Several lists of the holdings of the Kyujanggak collection are available. Among these should be mentioned the recent publication entitled *Kyujanggak Changsŏ e taehan yŏn'gu*, a study on the collection of the Kyujanggak, the Royal Library of the Yi dynasty, written by PAEK Nin, the Chief Cataloger of the Kyujanggak Library.

This was published in 1962 by the Library School of the Yonsei University as number 10 of its *Library Science* series. It consists of two parts; the first is a description of the nature of the collection, its catalogs, and the function of the Kyujanggak; the second, a list of the more than 5,000 titles in its collection which are not listed in the *Chŏsen tosho kaidai*, the sole annotated bibliography of selected works from the Kyujanggak collection, published by the former Government-General of Korea in 1919. The 1919 annotated bibliography of 2,726 titles, together with the 5,000 titles in the new list, constitute an excellent checklist of the collection of the Kyujanggak Library. The Seoul National University has currently undertaken the annotation of all works in the Kyujanggak, and plans to issue this publication in 1964.

The cataloging of Korean classics poses many problems, owing to the ambiguity and multiplicity of the names of the authors and titles and the uncertainty concerning dates of publication. To provide assistance in meeting these problems, a study was made by CH'ŎN Hye-bong and published in 1962 by Yonsei University.

This useful work is entitled *Kosŏ mongnok e issŏsŏ ŭi tangmyŏnhan chemunje* (The Problems Encountered in Cataloging Korean Classics). Not only

does it analyze the history and characteristics of the various types of Korean classics, but it also furnishes illustrations of main entries, explains bibliographical terms, and elucidates the old Chinese dating system. Even in the 19th century, Korean works in manuscript frequently used the symbols of this ancient dating system, and this fact causes much difficulty in cataloging Korean works under modern rules.

The Library recently received a useful reference tool for information on the publishing business in South Korea and its output. Entitled *Han'guk ch'ulp'an yŏn'gam* (Yearbook of Korean Publications), it was compiled by CHŎNG Chin-suk and published in 1963 by the Taehan Ch'ulp'an Munhwa Hyŏphoe, the Korean Publishers' Association.

This work in 1,046 pages consists of six parts and an index of titles. The sections are concerned with retrospective and current Korean publishing activities, a list of publications, statistics on publishing, laws and regulations pertaining to publishing, a directory of organizations and persons connected with the publishing industry, and information on radio, television, and the press.

An examination of the section on bibliography reveals that only a few pre-1958 publications are included. The bibliography is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification. For each item, the information given includes title, size, price, publisher, and date of publication.

One of the most useful reference works received during the past year is the two-volume dictionary of Korean history entitled *Kuksa taesajŏn* (Great Dictionary of Korean History). It was compiled by Yŏ Hong-jik and published by the Chimun'gak during the years 1962-63. Its more than 30,000 entries contain the most comprehensive and complete exposition ever published of Korean historical events,

terms, and personal and geographical names. Each volume runs to more than 1,000 pages and includes many colored illustrations of historical objects. The entries are augmented by references to sources on each subject. Current events are carried up to the end of 1962. The appendix in volume 2 contains tables of historical chronicles, terms of governmental organizations, a list of national treasures, and an index. The author, Professor Yŏ, is a notable contemporary historian and bibliographer, who has also published a study of Korean historical documents.

Another encyclopedic work received during the past year is a dictionary of philosophy entitled *Ch'ŏrhak taesajŏn*, published in 1963 by the Hagwŏnsa, a publisher specializing in encyclopedic works. This dictionary of 1,376 pages covers both Western and Eastern knowledge pertaining to the humanities, comprising psychology, aesthetics, anthropology, religion, philosophy; it also discusses some aspects of sociology, politics, economics, and the natural sciences. Articles have been contributed by more than 100 specialists in these fields. Although the entries are unsigned, references are listed for most of them. The entries are arranged in the order of the Korean syllabary. The compilation also contains maps and an index of occidental terms. This dictionary deals extensively with Yŏ dynasty philosophers and their writings on the subjects mentioned above, and it constitutes a handy and reliable reference work on Korean philosophy of that period.

One of the most useful publications received last year is a work called *Han'guk chŏngburon* (Introduction to Korean Governments), written by PAK Mun-ok, Professor of Political Science at Chungang University in Seoul, and published in 1963 by the Pagyŏngsa, as an unnumbered item in the series *Taehak chŏnsŏ: Chŏngch'ihak*

kangūi. It deals with four different forms of government during the last 570 years in Korea. These are the government of the Yi dynasty, the autocratic regime which ruled from 1392 to 1910; the colonial administration of Korea by Japan for 35 years, 1910-45; the United States Military Occupation for 3 years, 1945-48; and the Republic of Korea Government from 1948 until May 1961. Emphasis is placed on the organization and functions of these governments, with an introduction to the major policies of the times.

Also received was volume 3 (the first to be issued) of a promising new series on the modern history of Korea entitled *Nikkan gaikō shiryō shūsei*, a collection of sources on diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea compiled by KIM Chōng-myōng under the supervision of TANAKA Naokichi, Professor of Law at Hōsei University and director of the Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyūkai in Tokyo. It was published in 1962 by the Gannandō Shoten in Tokyo, one of the Japanese firms engaged in publishing documentary literature on the subject of Japan-Korean relations.

This volume contains diplomatic correspondence, dispatches, and the texts of various diplomatic negotiations between Korea, Japan, and China during the years 1884-85. Upon its completion, the work will consist of six volumes. Its value lies in the fact that it contains many important documents which have never before been published.

Japan*

The general rise in commodity prices, in production and labor costs and the continuing shortage of labor were also felt in the Japanese book industry not only during 1962 but into 1963 up to the time of this writing. To offset these circumstances,

*Unless otherwise stated, the publications in this section were issued in Tokyo.

publishers intensified their advertising and sales methods, the results of which compensated for the above situation sufficiently to enable the book industry to enjoy not only a favorable year but a situation which also continued into the first half of 1963. It might also be noted that this success was achieved despite the fact that Japan is now second only to the United States in the number of television sets (more than 10 million as of March 1963). While the sales of monthly periodicals rose as a whole, the sales of weekly magazines, which had shown such a spectacular rise during 1960 and which had seemed to have reached the saturation point in 1961 as previously reported,¹ showed a decline of about 4 percent during 1962. But even this loss was offset by increases in the price per issue.

Prices rose particularly in students' reference material, such as dictionaries, and also in academic works at the research level.² From sales records it would seem that purchasers not only had the ability to pay more for materials but that parents were willing to pay higher prices because of the ever-increasing competition for admission to colleges, especially name colleges. In this respect, it is reported that almost 1 out of every 10 in Japan's total population is now receiving higher education, the actual figure being 9.8 percent.³

Partly as a result of the above situation, a notable feature of 1962-63 was that two multivolume encyclopedias won positions on the list of 20 bestselling titles. Another feature, aimed at large volume sales, was

¹ *QJCA*, XIX (March 1962), 125.

² It has been reported that about 23.8 percent of current Japanese publications are reference works for pupils and students in primary, secondary, and high schools. Cf. *The Mainichi Daily News* (monthly international edition), August 1, 1963, p. 7.

³ Cf. *Japan's Growth and Education*, issued by the Ministry of Education of Japan (Tokyo, 1963), p. 60.

the marked increase in the publication of paperback books. Paperbacks in the modern sense of the term have been published in Japan for some 40 years, but they have been limited to a few "library series" and the like. The new paperbacks have much more elaborately designed covers than the drab, uniform appearance of their predecessors. Some have become best-sellers. A third feature was the increase in the number of magazine titles aimed at young women, perhaps as a result of their increasing number in business and industry. This increase in young female workers has even added to the current Japanese vocabulary the term "BG", standing for "business girl", the Japanese version of the American "working girl." Another noticeable feature was the publication of works attempting to show how to apply military tactics to modern business. Among them are such classical Chinese works as *Sung tzu*, *Wu tzu* and a multivolume historical novel on the life of TOKUGAWA Ieyasu (1543-1616), which began as a work of general interest, but from about its 12th or 13th volume, when its subject matter began to deal with the tactics and methods employed by Ieyasu as an economic administrator in contrast to his earlier role as a military general, the work drew the attention and interest of businessmen, financiers, and white-collar workers alike.

The trend toward quality rather than quantity and the increasing number of deluxe editions have also been given previous notice.⁴ This trend was still on the rise in 1962-63, and, whereas a list price of around Yen 10,000 was standard for this type of material previously, in 1962 the most expensive was listed at Yen 50,000 per copy. As one would expect, these deluxe publications were issued mostly in the field of the fine arts—works of individual

painters, such as SAKAMOTO Hanjirô, or reproductions of original paintings of Edo genre artists, better known for their woodblock prints (*nikuhitsu-ga*), which are enjoying a revived popularity—or of Buddhist art, or historical oriental textiles and dyed materials, and other similar subjects.

Current economic conditions were also reflected in the number of new commercial titles issued during 1962, totaling 12,293, thus reversing the downward trend for the past 2 years from a peak of 13,634 in 1959—the total for 1961 was 12,268, and for 1960 it was 13,122. When figures for the publication of revised editions and reissues are added to the above, the grand total for commercial monographic works for 1962 rises to 22,010 from the 21,847 for 1961, but it does not reach the 23,682 figure for 1960. The average list price of monographic works rose to Yen 490.22 in 1962, from Yen 398.95 in 1961, and Yen 352.12 in 1960. Of the above figures, the average list price of new titles in 1962 (excluding reissues and revised editions) amounted to Yen 652.02 as compared to Yen 516.15 for 1961, and Yen 441.36 for 1960.

As is customary, the *Shuppan nenkan* (with the added English translated title "Japanese Publication Year-book") does not differentiate between fiction and general works in its annual list of 20 bestselling titles. Of the titles so listed for 1962, only three works of fiction won places—two original Japanese works, and one translation—as against six works of fiction which achieved listing in 1961 and eight in 1960, indicating current reading trends in Japan. According to the 1963 edition of the *Shuppan nenkan*, two works which fall into the general province of "fortune telling" won first and fifth places respectively; the first, a very low-priced publication which reputedly won its place because of its popularity

⁴ Cf. *QJCA*, XIX (March 1962), 90.

among the young "BG". Second place went to a personal record of Christian belief; the third and ninth places were won by translations of Joy Adamson's *Living Free; the Story of Elsa and Her Cubs*, and *Forever Free*, respectively. In fourth place was the aforementioned historical novel, *Tokugawa Ieyasu*, by YAMAOKA Sôhachi, which originally appeared serially, beginning in 1950, in the daily newspaper *Hokkaidô Shimbun*, and of which 18 volumes had been issued by the end of 1963; in sixth place was a popular treatise on how to increase one's physical stamina, written from the viewpoint of nutritional physiology. The 7th and 16th places were occupied by works on how to learn foreign languages (one limiting itself to English); and 8th place went to a discussion on how to select an automobile, reflecting the economic change in which an automobile is now considered to be an expensive necessity rather than an impossible extravagance, except for the very few in years gone by. The 10th, 13th, and 17th places were occupied by works on economics and the 11th place by Shôgaku-kan's *Nihon hyakka dai-jiten* (Japan Encyclopedia), to be issued in 13 volumes, the first of which appeared in July. Had its publication date not overlapped with that of Heibon sha's *Kokumin hyakka jiten* (People's Encyclopedia) which reached completion with its seventh volume in June, the sales of these encyclopedias may have been even greater. The 12th and 14th places went to works on how to write practical Japanese and how to improve one's mathematics, respectively. In 15th position was a diary of a trip through the South Pacific by KITA Morio, author of a previous best-seller in 1960. A translation of Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita* won 18th place; in 19th place was the third and last work of fiction on this list; and 20th place went to a work

on Prince Hiro, son of the Crown Prince, as related by his attending physician, which centered about the child-rearing methods of Crown Princess Michiko.

The 1963 edition of *Shuppan nenkan*, again lists 2,428 periodical titles, the same number listed in its 1962 edition, which gave figures for the year 1961. Of the latest list, the largest number of titles are in the field of technology, with 297 titles, followed by 151 in the fields of economics, finance, and statistics, 140 in medicine and hygiene, and 116 in popular fiction. Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, and marine products followed with 96 titles, commerce occupied the same number, followed closely by fine arts with 95 titles. The general, intellectual magazine, (*sôgô zasshi*) accounted for 35 titles, although this field is still dominated by *Sekai*, *Chûô kôron*, and *Bungei shunjû*. The category with the least number of titles (14) was that of games and pastimes. These figures do not show much change from those for 1961, and only small increases were to be seen in titles dealing with social and contemporary affairs, education, history, and local geography, and in juvenilia, whereas the number of titles pertaining to the natural sciences, to preparation for college entrance examinations, and to art showed slight decreases.

The average price of periodicals calculated by the number of issues published rose again, this time to Yen 103.5 as against Yen 91.5 for 1961. Actual sales totaled an estimated 854,110,000 issues in 1961.⁵ A total

⁵ The figures of Yen 143.9 per copy in 1961, and Yen 129.8 per copy for 1960, given in this report for 1961 (*QJCA XX* (March 1963), 126) were based upon the average price by title and not by total number of issues published. The figure of 1,075,700,000 issues, given in the same report, represents the total number of issues published. The estimated total of issues actually sold in 1961 are given above; the total for 1960 was 865,360,000.

of 93 new periodical titles appeared during 1962, and an additional 28 began publication between January and March, 1963; 24 periodical titles changed their titles; 5 resumed publication; and 96 ceased publication, among them such long and well-known magazines as Kôdan-sha's *Kôdan kurabu* (first issued in 1911), *Shônen kurabu* (1914), and *Shôjo kurabu* (1923); Keio University's celebrated *Mita bungaku* ("Mita Literature", first issued in 1910); and Tôkyô Shuppan Hambai's *Shinkan nyûsu* (News of New Publications) which had been useful when used in conjunction with other similar publications. Thus the increase in titles, by March 1963, was 30.

The first movable type edition of the *Gunsho ruijû* (Compendium of Japanese Books) originally compiled by HANAWA Hokiichi (1746-1821), contained a slender volume which, among other matters, included brief notes on the works represented. When both the *Gunsho ruijû* and its second series, the *Zoku gunsho ruijû*, were published in movable type in their entirety (1923-30), one volume was devoted to a complete table of contents of both collections, but notes to the contents in the second series were not supplied. Thus readers of this basic set of Japanese writings were forced to consult such annotated bibliographies as SAMURA Hachirô's *Kokusho kaidai* (Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Books), the revised and enlarged edition (2 vols., 1926), or OZAKI Masayoshi's *Sanshō gunsho ichiran* (List of Books and Manuscripts for Reference) edited by IRITA Seizō (1931), and similar works. But because both series in the 1923-34 edition contain a total of 3,372 titles, in 101 volumes (including 14 supplementary volumes and one index volume), the need for notes to works included had always been felt. The task of compiling such a work was begun as early as 1925 by the *ad hoc* commit-

tee, *Zoku Gunsho Ruijû Kansei-kai*, which had published the two series, but that work was interrupted in the early 1930's. Another similar project was begun in 1940, but it was halted by the war. Thus, a third attempt (the second by this *ad hoc* committee) was begun in 1957, and the result is the present *Gunsho kaidai* (Annotated Bibliography of the Compendium of Japanese Books), which is planned in 27 volumes. The 26 volumes of this work which have appeared so far not only contain detailed explanatory notes on each work, arranged in the order in which they appear in the compendium, but also correct reading in *kana* of titles, authors, the history of the work, its contents, extant versions, bibliographies, and indexes.

A distinct feature of a number of publications in Japan is what is called, for lack of a better term, "continuation" publications. The term covers works of more than two volumes under a single overall title, whether they are monographs, collected works, or series in which each volume has its own distinct title. Some of these multi-volume works run to more than 100 volumes, and this type of publication is reported to occupy more than 30 per cent of the gross proceeds from book sales in Japan per year. Another feature of such works is that, with the exception of some titles comprising only two or three volumes, they are seldom issued as complete sets. Often, individual volumes appear as they are ready, without regard to their sequence in volume number. It is often difficult, therefore, to ascertain at any given time whether or not a set has been completed, or, how many volumes comprise the complete set. To meet this situation, the Shuppan Nyûsu-sha has issued a convenient classified list of all postwar "continuation" publications under the title *Zenshū sôgō mokuroku* (List of Collectanea) (1962).

This list gives the titles, number of volumes, authors, sizes, prices, publishers, and the years of publication of multivolume sets and, for works of which the first issued volume was published by September 1962, the titles of the volumes that had been published up to November 1962, when the list was published. Indexes to titles and to publishers, including their addresses, are also given. Thus the list serves to supplement Yagi Shoten's *Zenshû sôsho sôran* (List of Collected Works and Other Collectanea), a 1956 compilation, which lists continuation titles published between 1868 and 1955.

Among the specialized catalogs received is an entirely revised and greatly enlarged version of the *Zenseki mokuroku* (Catalog of Zen Literature), which the Komazawa University Library published in 1928. The new work, issued in 1962 by that Library, carries the title *Shinsan Zenseki mokuroku* (New Catalog of Zen Literature) and lists all known Zen works in Japan and studies on Zen Buddhism. The main part of this work is divided into pre-Meiji and post-Meiji Restoration periods; the items in the former are arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order by title, while the latter is arranged by subject. There is also a catalog of works on Zen in Western languages, and, at the end, there are separate indexes to personal names and to titles of works. The catalog was published in honor of the University's 80th anniversary.

Shakai kagaku bunken kaidai (Annotated Bibliography of Social Sciences), compiled by Nihon Yunesuko Kokunai Iin-kai (Japanese National Committee for Unesco) and published in 1962 by Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkôkai (Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences), lists selected postwar monographs and articles appearing in learned journals to 1959 in the fields of sociology, jurisprudence, economics, and

cultural anthropology. Written by a number of specialists, the sections are prefaced by a review of notable trends in those fields during the postwar period.

The increasing number of industrial firms and economic organizations compiling and publishing histories of their operations has been previously noted.⁶ Added to the fact that many of these histories are "not for sale" but are distributed independently by the issuing firm, is their increasing number, which has made keeping track of these publications, many of them of importance, a difficult task not only for the bibliographer but the business world itself. Thus, the Keizai Dantai Rengô-kai (Federation of Economic Organizations) compiled and published in 1961 a *Shashi keizai dantai-shi mokuroku* (Catalog of Histories of Business Firms and Economic Organizations), which covered the period from 1868 to March 1961. This useful work has now been superseded by a newer compilation *Hompô kaisha-shi mokuroku* (Catalog of Histories of Japanese Business Firms), which is more comprehensive and up to date. It was prepared by the Kin'yû Keizai Kenkyû-jo (Institute for Banking and Financial Research) in collaboration with Hôsei Daigaku Ôhara Shakai Mondai Kenkyû-jo (Ohara Institute of Social Research at Hôsei University), and was issued in 1962 by the former institution. This catalog is divided into four parts: individual firms, economic organizations, public corporations, and firms and associations in Japan's prewar territorial possessions. The contents of these parts are arranged according to the type of enterprise (such as textiles, machine manufacture, construction, etc.), and within each of these categories, according to the name of the firm in *a,i,u,e,o* order. The published histories are listed in chronological order of publi-

⁶ *QJCA*, XVII (February 1960), 104-105.

cation. Each entry gives the title, publisher, date of publication, pagination, size, and location in at least one holding library; 41 libraries cooperated in the compilation of this work. There is a combined index which is also arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order.

As mentioned above and also in a previous report, two recent encyclopedias attained bestseller status. The earlier of these, which was a bestseller in 1961 and was completed in June 1962, was issued in seven volumes by Heibon-sha under the title *Kokumin hyakka jiten* (People's Encyclopedia). This publishing firm had just completed its monumental (32-volume) *Sekai dai-hyakka jiten* (World Encyclopedia) in December 1959. A year before publication of the first volume of this work in 1955, it had issued in June 1954 a one-volume *Shô hyakka jiten* (Concise Encyclopedia). Thus having bracketed the field, as it were, Heibon-sha then set its sights on an encyclopedia of medium size, and the result was the present *Kokumin hyakka jiten*, the first volume of which was issued in February 1961. The issuance of encyclopedias of varying sizes and scope is by no means new, and precedents may be found in Germany, Soviet Russia, Spain, and Switzerland, as well as the United States. In Japan, however, although there have been a number of modern encyclopedias, both comprehensive and abridged, beginning with Sanseidô's *Nihon hyakka dai-jiten* (Encyclopaedia Japonica), 1905-19, this new medium-size work by Heibon-sha is the first to be published since the War. A spot check reveals that the articles in this new work are written by authors other than those who wrote for the *Sekai dai-hyakka jiten*, indicating that the *Kokumin hyakka* is not a condensed version of the former work. Since articles are not signed in the *Shô hyakka* . . . , we are unable to ascertain whether or not the new work is an expanded version of the smaller

work, but the publisher claims that the articles in the *Kokumin hyakka* . . . are entirely new. While admirable, this must have been a costly policy to follow, and may give rise to conflicts of opinion and interpretation among articles dealing with the same topic appearing in two or all three of these works. Thus the user should be warned that the information contained in these three encyclopedias must be taken as "that of the individual author's, and do not necessarily reflect those of the compiler," namely, Heibon-sha. As in the *Sekai dai-hyakka* . . . , the text of the *Kokumin hyakka* . . . runs horizontally, three columns to a page, and it includes numerous plates in color and in black and white, as well as other illustrations. The articles are signed and are arranged topically in *a,i,u,e,o* order. There is no index, but in volume 1 a list of the articles, which is also arranged in the same order, is laid in. By the end of 1962, sales of this new encyclopedia are reported to have approached the half-million mark.

Among the specialized dictionaries received during the past year is the *Shinwa densentsu jiten* (Dictionary of Japanese Mythology and Legend), 1963, compiled by ASAKURA Haruhiko and three others. This work is a collection of Japanese folk tales and folklore as well as mythology and legend, culled from the literature of early to modern times. The topics are arranged under seven headings, with entries in each class arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order. Many of the articles are accompanied by a brief bibliography, and *furigana* (phonetic syllabary on the side of logographs) are provided for nouns of difficult or unusual reading. The work also has a detailed table of contents and a general index arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order.

To the considerable number of one-volume dictionaries on Japanese history has been added *Nihon bunka-shi jiten*

(1962), compiled by KAWASAKI Tsuneyoshi and two other scholars, which is devoted to cultural history. The contents concern Japanese learning, thought, religion, arts, and life, and while the work is necessarily limited in scope, the contributors are ranking specialists in their respective fields. Each article is signed and is arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order, and the work contains a number of illustrations as well as separate indexes to topics treated, titles of written works mentioned, and names of people, each arranged in the same *kana* order.

A highly specialized dictionary is the *Nihon kôko-gaku jiten* (1962), which bears the cover title "Dictionary of Japanese Archaeology." It was compiled by the Nihon Kôko-gaku Kyôkai (Japanese Archaeologist Association) of the University of Tokyo, under the supervision of FUJITA Ryôtsaku. Inasmuch as there has been an increased interest in Japanese archaeology since the discovery in 1949 of paleolithic remains in the vicinity of Iwajuku in Gumma Prefecture and subsequent discoveries of a similar nature in the same prefecture, contemporary thinking on this matter has had to be revised, since previously it was generally accepted that there was no paleolithic period in the prehistory of Japan. This work, therefore, brings together in one convenient volume the gist of the information hitherto scattered in numerous books and articles. Running horizontally, the text is arranged in two columns per page. There are also several plates, some folded drawings, and a map of Japan, the last showing the locations of the official provincial Buddhist monasteries and nunneries established by edict in 686 A.D. (Three or four of these nunneries actually were never built.) The topics treated are arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order, they are signed, and some are followed by brief bibliographies. The index is also arranged in the same order.

The *Jimbutsu itsuwa jiten* (Dictionary of Biographical Anecdotes), issued in two volumes (1963), was compiled by MORI Senzô. It is only in recent years that critical and intimate biographies in the Western style have begun to replace the stilted, tritely phrased stereotyped biographies which resulted from the Chinese historiographical philosophy of "praise and blame". Intimate biography, of course, needs more information than superficial evaluation, but in Japanese literature, episodes, anecdotes, and reminiscences are only too frequently buried in a mass of miscellaneous writings generically called *zuihitsu* (sometimes translated as "impressions"). It was largely from such literature that the compiler culled the information contained in the present work, the subjects of which range in time approximately from TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi (1536-98) to SAIGÔ Takamori (1827-77), or the late 16th to the middle of the 19th century. The biographies are arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order by the best known name of the biographee, and each biography is preceded by a brief factual sketch, followed by anecdotes and the sources from which they were taken. At the end of the second volume there is a general index through which biographees may be identified from personal names, pseudonyms, and other variants.

A companion work to the revised and enlarged edition of the 1959 *Tôkei-gaku jiten* (Dictionary of Statistology), compiled by NAKAYAMA Ichirô, has been received. Prepared by the same compiler and issued by the same publisher, the Tôyô Keizai Shimpô-sha, known for its many publications on business and economics (including the weekly *Oriental Economist*), the new work is *Gendai Tôkei-gaku dai-jiten* (Encyclopedia of Contemporary Statistology) (1962), which deals with both the theories and application of statistics dur-

ing the past 10 years. As in the earlier work, the contents are arranged in a systematic series of comprehensive essays written by different authors, and each part is followed by extensive bibliographies. Unlike the earlier work, however, the new encyclopedia is written in simple language in response to certain criticisms made of its predecessor that "only the authors were able to understand what they had written." A selected bibliography is appended to the work, and there are three indexes: one in Japanese, arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order; another in English, in alphabetical order; and the third directs the reader to names of persons, in alphabetical order, with Japanese names in romanization.

Feudalism as an institution in the history of Japan has received wide attention by both Japanese and occidental scholars; but there still remain ramifications in feudal society which have not received as much attention, and the many schools of military arts which proliferated as feudalism developed constitute one of them. As a matter of fact, these schools of the feudal military arts have received more attention in popular historical fiction than they have in more academic works. There were, however, a few works of serious research during the prewar period, but after the suppression of all traditional Japanese military arts during the Allied Occupation, research activity in this field dwindled. In this respect, the appearance last year of the *Bugei ryûha jiten* (Dictionary of Schools in the Military Arts) may be interpreted as an indication of a revived interest in Japanese feudal times. Compiled by WATANABE Kiyoshi and YAMADA Tada-chika, this 1963 edition, limited to 1,500 copies, contains information concerning approximately 5,000 schools in archery, horsemanship, swordsmanship, and the use of spears and halberds, as well as in running, jumping, swimming, and other military

skills. The items contained are arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order by name of the school (or subschool), and the heading is followed by the category to which it belongs (swordsmanship, *jûdô*, etc.) and also information concerning the school. There is an index arranged in the same order to names of persons.

A dictionary containing about 10,000 terms and phrases that appear in the *Kyôgen*, which consist of some 310 humorous interludes performed with the *Nô* by three schools of performers, was issued in 1963 under the title *Kyôgen jiten; goi hen* and was compiled by FURUKAWA Hisashi. Arranged in the now almost standard *a,i,u,e,o* (as against the *i,ro,ha* order used more frequently in former times), the topics, consisting of words, phrases, and lines of poetry appearing in or connected with the *Kyôgen* are explained, giving the context within which they appear, and the title of the source. Appended is a list of titles also arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order, showing the work or collected work in which that item appears among the three schools, and an index arranged by proper nouns, Japanese poems, linked verse (*renga*), ballads, Chinese poems, proverbs and sayings, and Buddhist or supernatural matters. A companion volume dealing with the *Kyôgen* plays themselves has been promised.

To the growing list of one-volume dictionaries of the Japanese language has been added another, *Shin jigen*, compiled by an *ad hoc* committee under the supervision of Professor NOMA Kôshin of Kyoto University.⁷ As in the other one-volume dictionary,

⁷ Other one-volume dictionaries of comparatively recent date include: UEDA Kazutoshi and MATSUI Kanji's *Shûtei Dai-Nihon kokugo jiten* (1952); KINDAICHI Kyôsuke's *Jikai* (1952); SHIMMURA Izuru's *Kô jien* (1955); KANAZAWA Shôzaburô's *Shimpan Kô-jirin* which is a 1958 revision and enlargement of his original *Kô-jirin* first published in 1925; and Ôbunsha's *Kokugo jiten* (1960).

aries, this new 1,142-page work is designed for quick general use, but because it places emphasis on contemporary Japanese it contains numerous words of foreign origin.

An unusual work has been received with the title *Kokugo koku-bungaku shiryô zukai dai-jiten*, which might be translated "Dictionary of Visual Illustrations Concerning Japanese Language and Literature". Compiled by a committee under the general supervision of Professors OKA Kazue and TOKIEDA Motoki, and containing contributions by a number of specialists, this work was issued at cost in 1962. The spine of the volume carries the equivalent of the numeral "one" (*jô*), indicating that at least one or more volumes are planned. The contents of this first volume are divided into two major parts: language as an aspect of human life; and the environmental bases of the Japanese language, each of which is subdivided further. Because of its comprehensiveness, the dictionary has useful information for historians and sociologists as well as for linguists. It is profusely illustrated with charts, diagrams, lists, line drawings, and other illustrative matter.

An exhaustive work on Japanese poems and related matters appeared in the *Waka bungaku dai-jiten*, compiled by a committee under the supervision of six well-known specialists and published in 1962 by Meiji Shoin of Tokyo. Some 269 scholars contributed articles. This is a companion work to the publisher's *Haikai dai-jiten* (Dictionary to Haikai Verse and Prose), issued in 1957, and the new work was published in commemoration of the publisher's 65th anniversary. Comprising more than 2,000 pages, the main text of this dictionary is an *a,i,u,e,o* listing and explanation of approximately 4,500 entries concerning the Japanese 31-syllable poem (*waka*), its poets, history, terminology, schools and organizations, studies, criticism, anthologies,

and other related matters. The articles are signed and are followed by brief bibliographies. The appendixes occupy more than one-third of the work and consist of a catalog of the locations of stone monuments with *waka* inscribed on them, a bibliography of collectanea of or dealing with the *waka*, a list of special issues of serial publications pertaining to *waka*, a catalog of hand-copied manuscripts, commentaries, and modern reproductions of anthologies from the *Man'yô-shû* on and classical *belles lettres* containing large numbers of *waka* listed by title and arranged in chronological order from the Nara to the Tokugawa periods, a list of libraries and special collections with important holdings of poems, an author index to the *Man'yô-shû*, a chronological table of events concerned with the *waka* from the traditional 660 B.C. to A.D. 1960, accompanied by a list of the works from which the information was extracted, an index to terms and nouns of difficult or unusual reading arranged in the order of total number of strokes in the first logograph, and a general index arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order.

Another notable trend among Japanese publications in recent years is the issuance of a number of research source materials, including facsimile reproductions of works no longer available. Last year's report mentioned a collection of seven socialist serial publications of the late Meiji period, which were published under the general title of *Meiji shakai-shugi shiryô-shû*.⁸ The

⁸ *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 133-134. During the past year the Library received: Vol. 8, *Tôkyô shakai shimbun*, nos. 1-15 (Mar. 15-Sept. 15, 1908); *Kakumei hyôron*, nos. 1-31 (June 20, 1907-Sept. 20, 1908); *Heimin hyôron*, no. 1 (Mar. 10, 1909); *Jiyû shisô*, no. 1-2 (May 25-June 10, 1909); *Tôhoku hyôron*, nos. 1-3 (May 15-Oct. 1, 1908); Supplement (*Bessatsu*), vols. 3-4, *Shûkan heimin shimbun*, nos. 1-64 (Nov. 15, 1903-Jan. 29, 1905); and Supplement, second series (*Hoi*), vol. 1, *Shakai-shugi kenkyû*, nos. 1-5 (Mar.-Aug. 1906).

Meiji Bunken Shiryô Kankô-kai (Society for the Publication of Historical Materials of the Meiji Period), which published the above collection, also began to issue in 1959 facsimile reproductions of certain government reports on industry, commerce, agriculture, and the development of Hokkaido during the early Meiji period, under the title *Meiji zenki sangyô hattatsu-shi shiryô* (Materials on the History of Industrial Development During the Early Meiji Period). When complete, this work will comprise 10 bibliographical volumes and 3 volumes of supplementary material.⁹

Another type of primary source material consists of those items that were hitherto inaccessible because they had been classified. After the war, vast numbers of such confidential documents and publications that had been restricted to the official use of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Army, Navy, and other agencies, fell into the hands of the Allied Occupation. A great many of these were subsequently microfilmed and are available for study.¹⁰ Subsequently, copies of some original documents that had been in private hands began to appear in the secondhand book market or were made available for study by their present owners. Of these, the *Shakai-shugi-sha enkaku* (Biographical Information on Socialists), and

its sequel, the *Tokubetsu yô-shisatsu-nin jôsei ippan* (Survey of Persons under Police Surveillance) contain reports of the Police Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, on the activities of Japanese socialists during the 1908-19 period. Mimeographed, apparently from material in private collections, by the Kindai Nihon Shiryô Kenkyû-kai (Society for the Study of Modern Japanese Historical Material), this was published by the Meiji Bunken Shiryô Kankô-kai in five volumes, 1956-62.

A more ambitious compilation is the *Gendai-shi shiryô* (Contemporary Historical Material) in which a group of scholars have assembled pertinent documents under such topics as "The Richard Sorge Spy Case," "Rightist Movements," "Leftist Movements," "The Thought Control Police," and so on. When completed, it will consist of 15 volumes and an additional volume devoted to a bibliography.¹¹ Because of the richness of its contents, this work will probably become an outstanding postwar publication, invaluable as a collection of primary source material for the study of the socio-political history of Japan during the period 1921-45. Its value is further enhanced by the useful explanatory notes supplied by the compilers regarding the sources and nature of the documents selected, and by the concisely described historical background of the incidents which led to the production of these documents.

Included also in this general trend was the reissue of prewar publications of important source materials that were no longer in print. Among these are *Meiji-Taishô zaisei-shi* (History of Public Finance of the Meiji-Taisho Period), consisting of 26 volumes, originally published

⁹ The Library had received at this writing vols. 1-3, 4 (parts 1, 5-6), 7 (parts 1-2, 4-5).

¹⁰ Cf. *Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868-1945; Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949-1951*, a 262-page list which was compiled by Cecil H. Uyehara and was issued in 1954 (available from LC's Photoduplication Service for \$2.25); and the *Checklist of Microfilm Reproductions of Selected Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy and Other Government Agencies, 1868-1945*, issued in 1959 (available from LC's Photoduplication Service, positive microfilm \$1.00, electrostatic positive prints (with some reduction) \$5.00).

¹¹ The Library had received at this writing vols. 1-3, *Zoruge jiken* (Richard Sorge Spy Case) (1962); and vol. 4, *Kokka-shugi undô* (Nationalist Movements), part 1 (1963).

in 1936-40 and reissued in 1955-58; *Bakumatsu-Meiji shimbun zenshû* (Newspapers of the Bakumatsu-Meiji Period), originally published in 5 volumes (1934-35) and republished with 3 additional volumes, (1961-62); *Ryûkyû shiryô sôsho* (Historical Materials on the Ryukyu Islands), 5 volumes, originally published in 1940-42 and reissued in 1962; *Meiji bunka zenshû* (Collection of Works on Meiji Cultural History), originally published in 24 volumes and since 1955 in the process of republication.

Previous mention has been made of SAEKI Arikio's *Shinsen shôji-roku no kenkyû*.¹² The second and concluding volume (1963) has been received. As indicated previously, this second volume contains the author's part-by-part study of this important ninth-century genealogical compilation, beginning with the time and circumstances of its compilation, a historical survey of past Japanese studies of this work, and the author's interpretations on various problems concerning the contents. In the appendix the author further discusses several problems dealing with early Japanese clans (*uji*), and titles of nobility (*kabane*). There is a general index arranged in *a,i,u,e,o* order.

When the once formidable Kwantung Army collapsed under the invading Soviet Army a week before August 15, 1945, more than a million Japanese nationals in Manchuria were thrown into demoralized confusion. The story of these people, from that time until most of them had been repatriated in July 1948, is told in *Mammô shûsen-shi* (History of the End of the War in Manchuria and Mongolia), compiled by Mammô Dôhō Engo-kai (Society for Assistance to Compatriots in Manchuria and Mongolia) and issued in 1962. The collapse of governmental functions of Ja-

pan and Manchoukuo, both military and civilian, the occupation policies of the Soviet Union, the Nationalist and Communist Chinese armies, and the activities of Japanese community organizations formed for the protection and relief of Japanese nationals are described, as well as living conditions and final preparations and procedures for repatriation. It also recounts the fate of Japanese collective farms and that of the once important business enterprises (such as the South Manchuria Railway) and banks in Manchuria. The Society, a nongovernmental body, was established in August 1945, to serve the interests of repatriates. The repatriates themselves had not been allowed to carry anything but a minimum of personal effects when they were returned, and documents and printed material had been confiscated at the port of embarkation; but even under these circumstances the Society managed to assemble a considerable amount of such matter. The history, which took 3½ years to compile, is based upon these documents and is supplemented by interviews with key persons in each locality. It is the most complete record of its kind to date, and it is so detailed that it even includes information on the changes in commodity prices that took place while the people were waiting for repatriation. There is no index, unfortunately, but there is a chronological table of events ranging from August 6, 1945 to July 5, 1948.

Japan's rapid recovery from the devastations of war and its recent economic growth have drawn the interest of economists in the Western World. To a certain degree this development is attributable to recommendations which grew out of research and analysis of resource problems in Japan conducted by the Shigen Chôsa-kai (Resources Council). Now an important advisory agency of the Prime Minister's

¹² *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 131.

Office, the Resources Council was established in 1948 as the Shigen Iin-kai (Resources Committee) of the Economic Stabilization Board. In 1958 the Council initiated a publication project to celebrate its 10th anniversary, and in 1962 it published its *Nihon no shigen* (Japan's Resources). In this 1,200-page work, the entire range of Japan's resource problems are depicted with numerous charts, graphs, and tables.

The publication of KARASAWA Tomitarô's three-volume *Kyôkasho kara mita sekai no kyôiku* (World Education as Revealed in Textbooks) was completed in 1963. In his previous work, *Kyôkasho no rekishi: kyôkasho to Nihon-jin no keisei* (History of Textbooks: The Formation of the Japanese Mind), issued in 1956, the author had analyzed and traced the extent of the influence that prewar Japanese school textbooks, compiled under the supervision of the government, had had in creating the kind of loyalty which the Japanese Empire designed for its people. The new work is a logical sequence, and in it the author, after having collected all available textbooks of the various nations, analyzes their contents to discover the guiding principles behind them and the kind of ideal image these nations wished to inculcate in their people. Volume 1 discusses moral education, emphasizing the differences among nations in specific aspects of individual and corporate morality; volume 2 deals with images of the ideal man; and in the last volume the author points to factors in these national images which may promote, or hamper, international understanding and accord. Each volume is over 1,000 pages and contains many illustrations and brief résumés in English. A separate supplement contains eight analytical tables of teaching materials used in moral education in the United States, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Iran, and Japan.

An important group of monographs and serial issues was received as a gift to the Library from the Nihon Shakai Gakkai (Japanese Sociological Society). These publications had been collected and brought to Washington, D.C., for display by the Japanese delegation to the Fifth World Congress of Sociology, held September 2-9, 1962. They consisted of 145 titles in 158 volumes, including some translations of Western works into Japanese, and 61 serial issues, chosen by the Society as representing the highest achievements in post-war Japanese research in this field. The Society reports a membership of 867 in 1962, and this would indicate that, next to the United States, Japan now probably has not only the largest number of scholars but also the greatest number of publications in this field. Upon adjournment of the Congress, the entire exhibit was donated to the Library. Accompanying the exhibit was a catalog in English titled *A Guide to Exhibition of Japanese Sociological Books*, which in itself is a useful annotated bibliography of contemporary sociology in Japan.

Although previously noted in the Library's *Information Bulletin*, the appearance of a new Japanese serial publication in English, *Journal of Social and Political Ideas in Japan*, deserves mention in this report.¹³ Edited and published thrice yearly by the Center for Japanese Social and Political Studies (Nihon Shakai Shisô Kenkyû-jo) in Tokyo, for the purpose of improving the propagation of Japanese social and political ideas abroad, the *Journal* will attempt to convey a balanced picture of current Japanese intellectual trends relating to international and domestic issues.

¹³ The Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*, Vol. 22, no. 34 (August 26, 1963), 461-462. For another review of Vol. 1, no. 1, of this *Journal*, see the *Journal of Asian Studies*, XXIII, no. 1 (Nov. 1963), 136.

Two of the three issues will be devoted to a particular subject or field of intellectual activity, and the remaining issue will contain articles of importance originally published in Japanese during the previous calendar year. Each issue is to contain English translations of approximately 30 articles condensed from Japanese journals. Inasmuch as works by Japanese scholars, dealing with Japanese thought, have tended to remain obscured by the nature of the Japanese language, the publication of this new journal constitutes an important breakthrough, and it is expected to go a long way toward helping to disseminate current Japanese thought for wider consideration, appreciation, and criticism, which has been one of the very aims of several binational conferences held between the United States and Japan during 1963 -- to stimulate a greatly increased flow of scholarly information through translations and abstracts.

The Ryukyu Islands

A group of useful works on the Ryukyu Islands has been received. The *Gyôsei kiroku* (Administrative Records) compiled and published in 1963 by the Public Information Section of the Planning Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, is a chronological journal covering the period from the landing of the United States forces on Okinawa in April 1945 to December 1962. It also treats the Islands of Okinawa, Miyako, and Yaeyama in separate sections.

Okinawa keizai no genjô: 1962-nendo o chûshin to shite (The Economic Situation of Okinawa, Centered on the Year 1962) is a 1963 publication of the Keikaku-kyoku (Planning Department) of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, which is divided between a description of the overall

economy and discussions of specific industries and other aspects which form the economy. The *Ryûkyû Ginkô 15-nen shi* is a 15-year history of the Bank of the Ryukyus and is divided into discussions of specific areas of the Okinawan economy and a history of the bank since its establishment on May 1, 1948. On specialized subjects dealing with Okinawa, mention should be made of two works concerning its cultural properties: *Bunka-zai yôran: 1961-nen han* (Survey of Cultural Properties: 1961 Edition, and the *Shitei bunka-zai shashin-shû* (Album of Designated Cultural Properties), published in 1961 and 1962, respectively, by the Bunka-zai Hogo Iin-kai (Cultural Property Protection Committee) of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. Others include the *Nantô saihô-ki* (1962) which actually is an extensive study of the dances and songs of Okinawa, both secular and religious, compiled by HONDA Yasuji as a result of two tours made of the islands in 1958 and 1959. *Nantô irezumi kô* (Study of Tattooing in the Southern Isles), a 1962 publication by OBARA Kazuo, deals with this subject as revealed in song, legend, and literature, and goes on to describe differences in pattern according to geographical area and social class, methods and rituals of tattooing, and popular beliefs and their significance. *Okinawa* (1963), by three Okinawan historians including HIGA Shunchô, is a paperback edition in the *Iwanami shinsho* series, (no. 474); it provides a general historical and topical discussion.

Just as the dialect spoken in southern Kyushu is scarcely intelligible to those knowing only standardized Japanese, the latter being based upon the language spoken in Tokyo, so the dialect of the Ryukyu Islands is even less understandable, although both dialects are being modified under the influence of education. A number of studies of the Ryukyuan dialect have appeared in

the past, notably those by Basil Hall Chamberlain, Evgenij Polivanov, Morris Swadesh, IHA Fuyû, HATTORI Shirô, and others. When the Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyû-jo (National Japanese Language Research Institute) of the Ministry of Education was established in 1948, the task of compiling a dictionary of the Okinawan dialect was entrusted to SHIMABUKURO Seibin, who had been compiling a glossary for some time. An expanded and reedited version of this work was issued in 1963 under the title *Okinawa-go jiten* (Okinawan-Japanese Dictionary) by the Institute as volume five of its *Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyû-jo Shiryô-shû* series. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order in a romanization system based on the "Kunrei siki" scheme. The main compilation is preceded by various explanatory texts and is followed by a Japanese-Okinawan index in *a,i,u,e,o* order, in addition to a most useful list of place-names, arranged alphabetically, giving original logographs and reading. The preface states that the contents are based upon the dialect of the former capital area of Shuri during the Meiji period (1868-1912), before modifications set in under the influence of modern education.

Hebraica

Though running somewhat behind last year's totals, acquisition levels have remained high. Introduction of the Public Law 480 book-purchase program in Israel, with its anticipated spate of receipts, will undoubtedly enlarge the acquisition levels of this and past years.

Each of the literary genres is represented among the recent accessions. It has been thought desirable, nonetheless, to confine the report that follows to the many significant studies in history and the ancillary disciplines which have been received.

The first Hebrew press to be introduced to the Holy Land was set up in Safed in 1577, more than 100 years after the beginnings of Hebrew typography and after some 90 other cities and towns had played host to the Hebrew printer. This early venture in Palestinian publishing proved to be a failure, and there ensued a surprising hiatus spanning a period of 2½ centuries. Credit for reestablishment of the Safed press goes to Israel Bak, who opened his business there in the 1830's but shifted operations to Jerusalem in 1841. These are the origins of the Hebrew press in the latter city. A Jerusalemite bibliographer, Mrs. Shoshana Halevy, has now recorded some 4,000 Hebrew publications that appeared there, from Bak's earliest production through the year 1924, when the bibliographic quarterly *Kirjath sepher* undertook its systematic inventory of local imprints. Six hundred and sixty-two of these are itemized in her work, *Ha-sefarim ha-'ivriyim she-nidpesu bi-Yerushalayim ba-hamishim ha-shanim ha-rishonot, 1841-1891* (Jerusalem, 1963), a listing for the first half-century of this activity. Mrs. Halevy found copies of most of the publications in Jerusalem itself, either at the Jewish National and University Library or in private hands; others were located in London and Amsterdam. Small editions and the incendiary polemical nature of many of these prints account for the extreme rarity of some 30 percent of the items. It is a pleasant duty to report, however, that a considerable number of the works recorded are available at the Library of Congress and that at least one of the rariora not examined by Mrs. Halevy but entered on the basis of a bibliographic citation is preserved in the Hebraic Section as part of the first Deinard Collection that was presented to the Library by Jacob H. Schiff in 1912. This rare item, a curious pastiche, is en-

titled *Tevel bamishpat* (Jerusalem, 1886). It is conceivable that a methodical survey of the Library's holdings of this literature will turn up items heretofore overlooked.

The initial volume of Naphtali Hertz Tur-Sinai's *Peshuto shel Mikra'* (Jerusalem, 1962) has been accessioned. Professor Tur-Sinai (né Harry Torczyner), President of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, is a Biblical scholar known as much for his brilliance as for his daring in textual emendation. During a long career in scholarship, he has not been adverse to reexamine his position on any problem, nor has he been afraid to change his mind or to say clearly in public print that he has done so. The book at hand attempts to set forth the literal meaning of the scriptural text, where the passage is obscure. It is necessary, perhaps, to state that this is an allusion to one of the four traditional methods of Jewish hermeneutics, though the plain meaning that the author is constrained to find is often far removed from any tradition. It will be objected, in fact, that what is here dubbed "literal" might at times be more fittingly described as the "exegetical," or the "allegorical," if not indeed the "mystical" meaning of Scripture (witness his resolution of the crux in Genesis 15, 2, where neither "Eliezer" nor "Damascus" has escaped unscathed), and that what seems enigmatic to Tur-Sinai may appear perfectly transparent to another scholar, and vice versa. In any case, many of the solutions offered are certainly compelling, and one admires the economy of means—a minor change in vocalization or correction of a postulated scribal error, often metathesis or another of the simplest kind—with which the author has smoothed out many tortured readings. That his interpretations of these difficult Pentateuchal passages will necessarily stand the test of time, Tur-Sinai modestly refuses to assert—

a welcome antidote to the easy assurance with which much Bible criticism continues to be written.

That history should be written so largely in terms of wars and warfare is a melancholy reflection on the human race. That the monuments and artifacts of antiquity should provide so abundant a record of such pursuits, is an indication, perhaps, of the depths of man's martial nature. To document the military science of the ancient Near East from these remains, the International Publishing Company has chosen Professor Yigael Yadin of the Hebrew University, an outstanding archeologist and former Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army. His *Torat ha-milhamah be-'artsot ha-Mikra'* (Ramat Gan, 1963), a sumptuous production boasting a large number of full-color illustrations, has been conceived as a companion piece to the firm's multi-volume collection of Bible-world realia *Pene 'olam ha-Mikra'* (entitled in one of its English editions *Views of the Biblical World*). Yadin's panorama stretches chronologically from Neolithic Jericho of 7000 B.C. to the emergence of the Persian Empire, and geographically, north from Egypt to Anatolia and eastward to Mesopotamia. Weapons, transportation, towns and their fortifications, military organization, strategy and tactics, and the interrelationship of the various components are all discussed at length, and many line drawings help to clarify the text and pinpoint specific aspects of the subject from the welter of details provided by reproductions of wall paintings and reliefs. In addition to a moderately extensive overall bibliography, General Yadin has taken pains to furnish supplementary references to the specialized literature for each of the plates. The work is one of high technical standards, though the background colors may occasionally be thought a shade too garish.

Jewish settlement in Italy dates back at least two millenia. This is established by both literary and archeological evidence. (The recent excavation of the synagogue at Ostia documents the existence there of a flourishing community in the 1st century A. D.). Numerically small in comparison with other Jewish communities in the Diaspora, Italian Jewry played a disproportionately large role in European Jewish life at certain periods. Its position at a way station on the path of Jewish migrations east and west proved pivotal and fructifying. Toward the end of the Middle Ages, the center of gravity on the peninsula shifted northward, and this heralded the rise of new Jewish centers and the decline of old ones. The history of the Jews in the Duchy of Mantua, one of the cities then to rise to prominence in Jewish history, is the subject of Shelomo Simonsohn's *Toldot ha-Yehudim be-dukasut Mantovah* (vol. 1, Jerusalem, 1963), a joint publication of Tel-Aviv University and the Ben-Zvi Institute. A chronicler of the history of Mantuan Jewry (and before Simonsohn none of importance had appeared since Abraham Massarani recorded a sad episode during the dynastic dispute of 1629-30) finds himself with a wealth of sources, a veritable embarrassment of riches. More than 120,000 pages of relevant material have survived in the Jewish communal and the Gonzaga state archives in the city. This mass of documents has now been exploited by the author to write the history of the community that reached creative heights in the arts and sciences during the Renaissance. His study takes its place along with those of Roman, Venetian, and Florentine Jewries which had previously been available, and the first extensive Italian-language treatment of the entire topic, Attilio Milano's new book *Storia degli Ebrei in Italia* (Torino, 1963).

A profusely illustrated work on Carthage as a sea power is Zvi Herman's *Ḳartago, ha-ma'atsamah ha-yamit* (Tel Aviv, 1963). The author, an Israeli shipping line director, is an amateur student of ancient navigation and the history of seafaring, whose recent book on this topic '*Amim, yamim, 'oniyot*' caused a stir with its unpopular views, forcefully stated. The present work introduces the reader to the victorious Scipio Aemilianus, viewing the smoldering ruins of Carthage as he ponders the fate of his own city, and then proceeds through the subject in a series of digressions. The foldout plates in the volume are engaging and include quaint illustrations of ancient battles reproduced from a 17th-century French edition of Polybius (nowhere properly identified) and color reproductions of scale model ships—among them the Greek bireme, trireme, and merchantman—from the Maritime Museum collection in Haifa. The dust jacket is one of the most attractive to be seen on an Israeli book in several seasons. Depicted under sail is a Phoenician "hippos," the vessel with the horse-headed prow.

Professor Saul Lieberman's major investigations of Greco-Jewish syncretism, his *Greek in Jewish Palestine* and *Hellenism in Jewish Palestine*, have been made accessible to the Hebrew reader by the Bialik Institute in a single-volume translation, *Yevanit ve-yavnut be-'Erets-Yisra'el* (Jerusalem, 1962). In his elucidation of Grecisms in early Rabbinic literature, Lieberman draws not only on the Koiné, but on the classics and papyri as well. His researches are able, at times, to clarify or substantiate uncertain readings from Greek literature itself.

Our collections have been enhanced by a substantial two-volume work on the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, Joshua Prawer's *Toldot mamlekhet ha-tsalbanim be-'Erets-*

Yisra'el (Jerusalem, 1963), the text of which is augmented by plates, illustrations, and maps. The writer is Professor of Medieval History and Chairman of the Department of History at the Hebrew University and a specialist in the Crusades. It is entirely inexplicable that both bibliography and indexes should be wanting in the edition recently received.

With the quickening tempo of archeological work in Israel, one finds it heartening to observe a trend toward prompt and comprehensive publication of excavation results. The Israel Exploration Society has been a decisive factor in initiating and organizing this activity, and, as it celebrated its golden jubilee in 1963, its imprint has appeared on an increasing number of important and attractive receipts. Four 1963 publications of the Society—all issued in Jerusalem—had been acquired at this writing. Pride of place must be given to Yigael Yadin's *Ha-mimtsa'im mi-yeme Bar-Kokhva be-ma'arat ha'igrot* (1963), which was issued jointly with the Bialik Institute and bears the English title "The Finds from the Bar-Kochba Period in the 'Cave of Letters'." This, the inaugural volume of a series to be called *Judean Desert Studies*, is intended as the official publication of the impressive discoveries of 1960 and 1961¹ and is also the first of two on the Cave of Letters. Covered here are all objects other than the texts; the latter will be handled by Professors Yadin and H. J. Polotsky in the coming volume. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the technical treatment of the subject matter—the analysis of the sherds, baskets, textiles, jewels, and seals, as well as the leather, glass, metal, bone, stone, and wooden objects—is of a very high order, Yadin having had the aid of experts and leading laboratories. The layout and

typography are excellent and the book has splendid collotype reproductions. An unusual feature not previously noted in archeological reports is the inclusion of color plates; the 12 found here depict the various yarns and fabrics, showing clearly the talents of the ancient dyers and weavers. It is the dryness of the cave that has been responsible for the remarkable state of preservation of these and other perishable materials. Owing no less to the magnificence of the publication than to the sensational nature of the discoveries, one looks forward with eager anticipation to the early appearance of the Bar-Kochba letters and the dozens of papyrus documents recovered.

Two seasons of digging at Ein-Gedi on the western shore of the Dead Sea are summarized in the Society's *'En-Gedi, hafrot 'arkheologiot ba-shanim 1961–1962* (1963), by the leaders of the expedition, Benjamin Mazar (né Maisler), Trude Dothan, and Emanuel Dunayewski. This oasis is celebrated in the literary sources for its palms, as well as its balsam-bearing trees. In the tell at the site, Tel Goren, five occupation levels were identified, ranging approximately from the late seventh century B.C. to the fifth century A.D. Traces of the spice and perfuming industry were found in the oldest stratum dating to the Kingdom of Judah. A further volume will be devoted to the Israelite tower and the chalcolithic enclosure situated near the tell.

Another handsome opus resulting from the combined efforts of the Israel Exploration Society and the Bialik Institute is a ceramic index for Palestine extending from its neolithic origins to the destruction of the First Temple in the early sixth century B.C. The tome, *Ha-keramikhah ha-kedumah shel 'Erets-Yisra'el*, which also bears the added English title "The Ancient

¹ See *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 139.

Pottery of Eretz Yisrael" (1963), is the work of Ruth Amiran and her collaborators, Pirhiya Beck and Uzza Zevulun. The authors, in accordance with the strictures of Jan Willem Crous, studiously refrain from designating their work a "corpus," though they review in the introduction the principles and execution of other "corpora" of pottery, all but one of which they refer to rather as handbooks of typological classification. In regard to methodology, the arrangement here is by period, adhering by and large to the chronological divisions of the school of Albright and Wright, and avoiding an overly rigid schematic presentation for each of the periods. Following Petrie, the vessels are set out with forms classed from the most open, such as saucers, to the most closed, such as bottles, though here, again, inflexibility in internal grouping is eschewed. The authors insist that it is a constellation of traits that defines a "pottery family," hence the various aspects of style to be seen simultaneously in each of the plates, *e.g.*, shape, execution, and ornamentation. Sir John Linton Myres' perceptive explanation of how pottery has come to serve as the handmaiden of history is quoted, and there is a brief but instructive excursus on the early development of the potter's craft, pointing up the changes that are mirrored in this sensitive product of human invention. The tome is set in the beautiful "David" typeface (designed by Ittamar David) and includes 358 photographs and 101 plates excellently reproduced. The paper stock does not appear to be quite heavy enough, however, for a commission of this sort. It is regrettable, too, that several typographical errors mar the work.

The lectures delivered at the 18th convention of the Israel Exploration Society, which was held at Elath in October 1962 and dedicated to this, the southernmost of Israel's cities and its outlet to Africa and

Asia, are collected in the fourth of the Society's publications to be mentioned here, *'Elat* (1963). Some of the country's most distinguished archeologists, geographers, and historians are represented. Among the many interesting contributions are Professor Avi-Yonah's "Elath as the Gate to the Indian Ocean," Professor Hirschberg's article on Jewish settlements in the region of the Gulf of Aqaba during the Middle Ages. Professor Aharoni's "Elath and the Negev Roads in the Biblical Period," Colonel Gihon's article on the "Limes Palaestinae" in the time of Diocletian, Mr. Braslavy's "The Tarshish Ships, Ezion-Geber and the Ophir Sailings," Professor Prawer's "Sinai and the Red Sea in Crusader Policy," and Mr. Negev's "Chapters in the History of 'Avdat," derived from the lecture and tour conducted at the site. Professor Yadin's address reveals that the Nabatean, Aramaic, and Greek papyrus deeds discovered in the Cave of Letters illumine a hitherto unknown phase of the history of the Nabatean Kingdom and its successor, the Roman Provincia Arabia. There are new data on Petra, its administration and officials, and a more precise chronology may be expected to emerge from the study of the dated papyri in the "Archive of Babta." These are the family papers from the cave which this matron of antiquity has bequeathed to posterity.

In historical geography, the following acquisitions bearing Jerusalem imprints may be listed: Samuel Abramsky's *Ancient Towns in Israel* (1963), a collection of popular papers by the editor of the Biblical journal *Bet Miḳra'*; Jochanan Aharoni's *'Erets-Yisra'el bi-tḳufat ha-Miḳra'*, with its English title "The Land of Israel in Biblical Times" issued in 1962; and an expanded reprint of Reinhold Röhrich's basic bibliography of the literature in the field for the years *ca.* 300–1877, *Bibliotheca geograph-*

ica *Palaestinae* (1963). Professor Aharoni's work is a considerable job of synthesis, drawing together the information available from the literary sources of antiquity and modern archeological findings. This outstanding book contains 43 striking synchronic maps bled to the edges of the pages, a chronology of the ancient Near East, and a concordance to the Biblical sites which have been satisfactorily identified, localizing them on the modern map of Israel by place-name (Arabic and Hebrew) and coordinates. The 1890 Röhrich bibliography has been improved by republishing with the work three contributions that appeared in the *Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästinavereins* as addenda and corrigenda. Handwritten references to the additional material have been interpolated in the margins, and various items have been expunged. This offset edition by Universitas of Jerusalem has been reduced in size without loss of sharpness in the text, but it is a source of regret that the slight additional efforts necessary to produce a neater product were not expended.

To his two earlier books on the flora and fauna of the Bible, Jehuda Feliks has now added a third, *Ha-ḥakla'ut be-'Erets-Yisra'el bi-tkufat ha-Mishnah ve-ha-Talmud*, with the added title "Agriculture in Palestine in the Period of the Mishna and Talmud," bearing the imprint Jerusalem-Tel-Aviv, 1963. Dr. Feliks is a botanist on the staff of Bar-Ilan University and a former member of a kibbutz engaged in farming. He concludes, inter alia, that the ancient Jewish farmer cultivated his land intensively and industriously and that, far from being conservative, he was quick to adopt new methods and devices. It is his contention, too, that in the experience of the ancient agriculturist lie elements that may still prove to be of value. In connection with the above-mentioned institution, receipt of 'Azkarah le-profesor Pinkhos

Churgin, the "Pinkhos Churgin Memorial Volume" (Ramat-Gan, 1963) may be recorded, a Denkschrift memorializing its founder and first president. The volume is, at the same time, the first annual in a series entitled *Bar-Ilan*, a collection of studies in Judaica and the humanities from the pens of faculty members at Bar-Ilan University. These include an essay by Pinḥas Artzi on Akkadian scribal conventions that breaks new ground in the analysis of glosses in the El-Amarna Tablets. Yehuda Elitzur finds a connection between the Moabite Stone of Mesha and the "Moab prophecies" in the Books of Isaiah and Jeremiah. Andrew Sharf writes on "The Defence of Byzantium's Eastern Frontier and the Mardaïtes." Also to be singled out are Jacob Licht's article on the minor apocryphon "Paralipomena Jeremiae," Hugo Mantel's "Herod's Trial," which harmonizes the three divergent accounts of this episode, and the first portion of a critical edition of "The Aramaic Megillat Antiochus," by Menaḥem Z. Kadari. Not to be overlooked is Netanel Katzburg's "The Public Debate Regarding Jewish Emancipation in Hungary," pertaining to the 1840's.

A fine new elementary manual on coins in Palestine throughout the ages, the work of Leo Kadman and Arie Kindler, has been received. Entitled *Ha-matbe'a be-Yisra'el u-va'amim* (Jerusalem, 1963), the book is intended as a beginner's guide to Palestinian coinage. Israeli soil hides a wealth of ancient and medieval coins, and these are happened upon with considerable frequency in the countryside. Kadman and Kindler, leading figures in the Israel Numismatic Society, seek thus to encourage the fledgling collector in the identification and understanding of his find. Apropos here is the fact that this Society has in a brief period of time produced major works on the coinage struck within the country

(notably the *Corpus nummorum Palaestinae*), which, despite recent controversy in the field of ancient Jewish numismatics, seem solidly grounded. Mention must finally be made of the newly opened Kadman Numismatic Museum, the second pavilion of the Haaretz Museum in the city of Tel-Aviv. With an already strong collection of specimens in certain areas of antique Jewish coinage, this wing of the Haaretz Museum complex bids fair to becoming a leading repository of its kind.

Near and Middle East

It is manifestly impossible to report all important acquisitions among the 4,014 items received during the past year by the Near East Section in the languages of the area covered by the section. This is especially true of Arabic, the largest language group, amounting to almost half of the new accessions. Even in Armenian, the group in which the smallest number was received, one must select only those having special historical or current significance.

Of the 1,934 additions to the collections in Arabic,* the greater part came from the United Arab Republic (Egypt), as a result of the Public Law 480 Program, through the American Libraries Procurement Center in Cairo. Certain publications originating in other countries were also received through the same center.

A bibliographical aid of great promise entitled *Majallat al-maktabah al-Arabiyyah*, which carries the English title "The Arab Library" appeared during the year. The first issue (June 1963) of this quarterly devotes more than half of its 250 pages to a bibliography of books published mainly in the UAR, listing both Arabic and Western-

language titles. It is the expressed purpose of the editor to widen the scope of the bibliography to include all of the Arab world. The articles on library science in this first issue were contributed by leaders of the profession in Egypt. Another valuable bibliographical aid is *Fihris al-dawriyat al-Arabiyyah* (1961), an index-guide of periodical literature in Arabic from the 19th century through the year 1958. From elsewhere in the Arab world comes the journal *al-Ma'rifah*, which is published monthly in Damascus by the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance of the Syrian Arab Republic. This journal, now in its second year, does not attempt to provide a full listing of Arabic publications, but it gives considerable space to book reviews and notes.

A sampling of acquisitions in the literary field might well begin with two recent editions of Ibn al-Muqaffa's famous classic *Kalilah wa Dimnah*. One is a pocket-book edition published in 1960; the other is a voweled edition of the same date, obviously printed for popular use. These two editions show that this old classic still holds a unique place in popular education. An example of literary criticism coming from Iraq, *Al-adab al-mu'asir fi al-Iraq* (Contemporary Literature in Iraq), by Dā'ūd Sallum, issued at Baghdad in 1962, deals with the literary output of Iraq for the period 1938-60. It was published with help from the Ministry of Education. A fourth edition (1961) of Ahmad Amin's famous autobiography *Ḥayātī* has been brought up to date by the author with the addition of another chapter. Poetry in the new nonclassical style, which has been more influenced by Western models, is to be found in Ali Muhammad al-Jundi's *Al-Rayah al-munakkasah* (Inverted Banner), published in Beirut in 1962. The older literary norms, both in thought and in

*Unless otherwise stated, the publications that follow were issued in Cairo.

form, are illustrated by Muhammad Abu al-Majd's compilation of selections from Khalil Mutran's writings entitled *Min yanabi' al-hikmah*, (Ḥarisa, Lebanon, 1952).

Two works on "Arabism" or the Arab spirit, both published in Beirut, should be noted. Sati' al-Husari continues his influential writing on this subject in *al-Urubah auwalan* (1961). Abd al 'Aziz al-Dūri, the Iraqi educator, is the author of a scholarly work entitled *Al-Judhur al-Tarikhīyah lil-Shu'ubiyah* (1960), which provides an excellent historical background for the study of Arabism.

In the religious field, an impressive publication from any viewpoint is Maḥmūd Muḥammad Ḥamzah's 30-volume *Tafsīr al-Qur'an al Karīm* (Interpretation of the Glorious Qur'an), published in 1961. The meaning of words, verses, and passages is fully explained in language simpler than is usually used for such writing.

In education, where the West and the Orient meet with particular clarity, the adaptation of the leading theories of education to the UAR is elaborated in three volumes by Ṣāliḥ 'Abd al-Azīz and Abd al Azīz 'Abd al Majīd, entitled *Al-Tarbiyah wa turuq al-Tadris* (1962). Also, Ahmad Zakī Ṣāliḥ's *Ilm al-naḥs al-tarbawī* (Educational Psychology), issued in 1961 should be noted. This 712-page work comprises a wide selection of studies made locally, thereby linking the work closely into the area picture.

There have been increasing signs in recent years that publication in Arabic in the social sciences is attaining new stature. Two of the most interesting should be noted. *Usul 'ilm al-ijtimā'* (Elements of Sociology), a 1962 publication by Abd al-Bāsiṭ Muḥammad Hasan, is a general work in which the author and some of his colleagues introduce sociology as a discipline

in its own right, tracing its historical development and formulating basic principles. Another study with a peculiar area adaptation is *Al-tibb al-naḥs fī al-ḥayah al-'ammah* (Psychological Medicine in Public Life), a 1961 volume by Ṣabrī Jirjis, which offers in a new approach to science in public service and in popular understanding.

Selected from the increasing number of publications in the field of scientific research, the titles mentioned here represent work in two popular scientific fields, as well as in scientific theory. Since oil is much in the Arab mind, Sa'd al-Din al-Naqādi's *Jiyūlūjiyah al-bitrūl* (Petroleum Geology) (Asyut, 1961) has the doubly difficult task of presenting scientific findings in such a way that popular misconceptions are dispelled. Nuclear physics as a study in the Arab world needed a work like Ahmad Sayyid al-Nawāwī's, *Al-nuḥum al-'ilakrūniyah lil-anāsir* (Electronic Order of the Elements) (1961), in which the author not only treats the subject fundamentally but includes tables of basic terminology with English equivalents, an important service in this field. Treatment of theory in the scientific field, always a popular subject with Arab scientists, is well illustrated by *Al-jabr al-'alī* (Advanced Algebra), by Muḥammad Muḥammad 'Abbāsī, which was published during the period 1962-63. The author, who is competent in both engineering and mathematics, has written this treatise from the standpoint of pure theory not from the usual viewpoint of applied mathematics.

Turkish acquisitions were more numerous this year, thanks to the activity of the Library's dealer in Istanbul.* A number of interesting works dealing with the Turkish struggle for independence after World

*Unless otherwise noted, Turkish publications mentioned in this section were issued in Istanbul.

War I were received. *Ağabeyim Mustafa Kemal* (Ankara, 1959), by Şemsi Belli is an intimate study of Atatürk, founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey, as told by his sister, Makkule Atadan. Çankaya (1961), by Falih Rifki Atay, one of Atatürk's closest associates, is another authentic story of Atatürk's life and accomplishments over the period from 1918 to his death in 1938. Çankaya is the presidential mansion in Ankara. *Atatürk hakkında hatıralar ve bilgiler* (Reminiscences and Facts About Atatürk) (Ankara, 1959), is the work of Afetinan, a well-known Turkish woman historian who collaborated with Atatürk in the establishment and development of the Turkish Historical Society. *Türkün ateşle imtihanı* (1962), by Halide Edip Adivar, one of the Turkish writers best known to the Western World, tells the story of Turkey's war of independence (1919-22), in which she took an active part. The book was first written in English under the title *The Turkish Ordeal*. Another work, *Kurtuluş savaşlarımızda İstanbul* (1946), by the retired General Kemal Koçer, gives an insight into the part played by Istanbul during the Turkish-Greek war waged by the revolutionary Turkish Government seated in Ankara while Istanbul (Constantinople) was still under Allied occupation.

A book containing the Turkish point of view on recent changes is *İkinci cumhuriyetin eşiğinde* (1960), by H. Suat Enginer, who tells the story of the army coup of May 1960 and the creation of a second republic. *Birinci cumhuriyet biterken* (Ankara, 1960), by Hıfzı Oğuz Bekata, Minister of the Interior until recently, is another intimate story of the army revolt of 1960, with the consequent liquidation of the rule of the ousted Democratic Party regime in Turkey. *27 Mayıs'tan ikinci cumhuriyet'e* (From May 27 to the Second Republic),

by İsmet Giritli, an Istanbul University law professor, is a 1962 study of the period of transition from the military seizure of power to the establishment of a new two-house parliamentary system. *147-ler meselesi* (1962) is a compilation of nearly 600 pages of Turkish editorial comments on the case of 147 university professors who were summarily dismissed from their duties by the army junta which seized the reins of government in 1960. This volume is also referred to as the "White Paper".

A background for all this is given in *Türkiyenin siyasi hayatında batılulaşma hareketleri* (1960), a survey of the various Westernization movements in Turkey, written by Tarık Ziya Tunaya, a professor at Istanbul University.

Various other phases of the political picture are presented in four publications. *Türkiyede komünist hareketleri* (1962), by İlhan E. Darendelioğlu, lists all the well-known Communists and supplies their pictures and conviction records as well as pertinent information on the origin and growth of left-wing movements in the country. *Mülki idare taksimatı* (Ankara, 1962), issued by the Ministry of the Interior, explains the administrative divisions of Turkey. *Türkiyede sendikacılık* (1955), by Kemal Sülker, is a survey of trade union operations in Turkey, together with a discussion of the legislation governing the activities of organized labor. *Kalkınma masalı* (1960), by Mahmut Makal, the author of *Our Village* that won him world fame, is a sarcastic criticism of "The recovery tale," as he puts it, regarding Turkey's efforts toward economic development, particularly in the rural regions.

As usual, Turkey produced a number of bibliographical works. *Topkapı sarayı müzesi kütüphanesi Türkçe yazmalar kataloğu* (1961), by Fehmi Ethem Karatay, is a compilation of the Turkish manu-

scripts held in the museum of the Topkapı Palace museum. *Türk kadın yazarlarının eserleri* (Ankara, 1955), by Müjgân Cumbur is a bibliographical listing of books written by Turkish women writers. *Türkiyede Kadınlar hakkında yayınlanmış eserler* (Ankara, 1959) is a catalog of books published in Turkey on women, compiled by Nermin Duranoğlu. *Basın tarihimizde sihhî mevcuteler* (1962), by Bedi Şehsuvaroğlu, is a bibliographical record of Turkish medical periodicals. *Atatürk, kurtuluş savaşı, devrimler ve cumhuriyet Türkiyesi ile ilgili kitaplar kataloğu* (1960) is a bibliography of works dealing with Atatürk, the war of Turkish independence, reforms, and republican Turkey.

Turkish interest in religion is shown in *Kuran-ı Kerimin Türkçe tercümelei üzerinde bir inceleme* (Ankara, 1961), published by the Turkish Historical Society. It is a study-survey on the Turkish translations of the Qur'an prepared by Abdülkadir Inan.

From the two countries using the Persian language, the Library's receipts grow more varied each year. Politics, sociology and current affairs occupy a much more prominent place, and the customary subjects, history and literature, seem to be giving ground to the new trends.

From Afghanistan* have come writings on history, folklore, and folk poetry, which seem most representative of the current trend in the country. The Minister of Press and Publications in that country, Sayyad Qāsam Rashtiyā, published in 1959 a second edition of his *Afghanistan dar qarn-e nazdah* (Afghanistan in the 19th Century), which covers the country's political developments and foreign relations for that period. A 2-volume history issued in 1960 by a Pakistan press in Dacca, is

*Publications mentioned in this paragraph were issued in Kabul, unless otherwise stated.

Tarikh-i Khan Jahani wa makhzan-i Afghani (A Complete History of the Afghans in the Indian Subcontinent), by Khawajāh Niamatallah Ibn Khawajāh Habib Allah. These two volumes, edited by S. M. Imam al-din for the Asiatic Society of Pakistan, have valuable historical and geographical footnotes on Afghan history. For those who desire to learn about the folklore of the country from indigenous sources, there is *Afsanana-ye mardom* (1962), by Pazhvak, which represents a collection of the author's dramatic presentation of the folklore situation, already popularized in short stories. A collection of folksongs and folk poems in Pashtu, gathered and translated into Persian by A. R. Benawa, bears the title *Lundaye* (1959). An English translation is included.

From Iran itself* there is a series showing that Iranians have not lost their interest in the Persian language. From the Ketabfrushi-ye Islami press (n.d.), comes a four-volume Arabic-Persian dictionary, *Farhang-e jam'a 'Arabi-Farsi musavvar*, compiled by Ahmad Sayyah, which pays especial attention to Arabic words and phrases used in Persian. In two strictly grammatical works, a specific problem, the "Ezāfeh" is treated in a work of that title (1962) by Mohammad Mu'in. A more general grammar, in spite of its title, is *Mufrad va jam'a* (1962), also by Dr. Mu'in. Mohammad Nashat's book *Adat-e tashbiyah dar zaban-e Farsi* (1962) is an explanation of the Persian usage of metaphorical language. From the many offerings in the field of literary criticism, the first volume of *Tarikh-e navisandgan-e Pars* (1961), by Maryam Mirhadi, should be noted. This is planned as a comprehensive history of the writers of Fars Province. As Dr. Mirhadi is a woman, special attention

*Publications from Iran were issued in Tehran, unless otherwise stated.

is naturally given to the poetesses of that area.

Bibliographical and reference books show a gratifying increase in Iran. The *Ettela'at-e salnameh* (1962) is an annual or yearbook on Iran published by the Tehran daily *Ettela'at*. In treating of the year's events, this work gives both the government point of view and the opinions of the people. The *Fehrast-e noskha-ye Khattiy-e Ketabkhana-ye Daneshkada-ye Adabiyat-e Tehran* (1961) is a bibliography of manuscripts in the library of the Faculty of Letters of Tehran University by Mohammad Taqi Daneshpazhuh. About 550 manuscripts of the 17th and 18th centuries are included. Three official publications provide current figures on the economic situation in Iran. The *Salnameh-ye Āmar-e bazargani-ye Iran sal-e 1340* (1962) is a publication of the Ministry of Commerce, a statistical yearbook of Iran's foreign trade for 1962. On the basis of statistics furnished by the Ministry of Industry and Mines, a Tehran press has published *Amar fa'aliyatha-ya san'ati va ma'dani-ye keshvar dar sal-e 1338* (1961). The statistics of the output of Iran for this year by Ostan (Province) for mines and industries, *Tekhmīn-e daramad-e melli-ye Iran, sal-e 1337* (1962) is an attempt to estimate the national income for 1959. Income is arranged by sources and a general assessment is given.

The question of reform has become a subject of great interest in Iran. Four selected publications provide four approaches to this subject. First, there is the Shah of Iran's book *Mā'muriyat bara-ye vatanam* (1961). Known by its English title *Mission for My Country*, the book gives the ruler's program for reform, development, and progress in all phases of life in Iran. A good commentary in the foregoing is *Jaryan-e Taqsim va Frush-e amlak-e Pahlavi* (n.d.), by the 'Omran Bank, show-

ing what has been done about disposing of royal estates, especially the role of the bank in carrying out this project. As a background for the above, Mohammad Ali Abadi published in 1962 *Eslahat-e arzi dar Iran* (Land Reform in Iran). This work discusses the historical background of the problem and also the development of the land reform project in Iran. The ethics and morals of reform from the religious point of view have been drawn up by five representatives of the theological school in Qum under the title *Balaha-ye ejtama'i-ye Qarn-e ma* (Social Pestilence in Our Country), issued at Qum in 1963 under the editorship of Ali Hojati Kermani. The five are all well-known leaders in religious thought, who treat the reform problem as a moral question related to immorality, crime, gambling, etc.

Among the publications on religion, a very practical book is Mohammad Rezā Khalili's *Ba ma bekhanaye khoda beya'id* (1962), which gives a treatment of the pilgrimage to Mecca from the Iranian point of view. The book could serve as a guide for Iranian pilgrims.

Iran's place in the world has always been of great concern to her people. An interesting annotated listing of institutions throughout the world which have relations with Iran and of museums which have material on Iran has been compiled by Shoja'-eddin Shafa, the secretary general of the Committee on the 2,500th Anniversary Celebration of Iranian Monarchy. Entitled *Jehan-e Iran shanasi* (World of Iranology), which bears no date; it includes an extensive section on the United States. Dealing especially with the United States is *Amricaiha dar Iran* (Americans in Iran), a 1963 publication by Hossein Ramtin, who follows Iranian American relations up to the present time and sees the United States as a sort of third force in Iran.

The Iranian approach to science finds a

good illustration in *Tarikh-e tebb-e Iran* (History of Medicine in Iran), by Mahmūd Najmabadi. This first volume (1962) of a projected series deals with early times up through the Sassanid period.

Historical writing received this year shows increased interest in the contemporary scene. Of documentary importance is a collection of the Shah's speeches, messages, and press conferences covering the years 1942-61, *Majmu'a-ye notqha, peyamha va mosahebeha-ye A'āla Hazrat-e Homaun Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavī Shah-in-Shah Iran az 1302 ta 1340*, published in 1961 under the auspices of the cultural department of the royal court. The contemporary scene is also the subject of a collection of political essays by Novarrekh-o-dowlah Sepehr, entitled *Moqālat-e siyāsī* (1962), which covers the period following World War II. On the conventional historical side, the Library has received the fourth volume (1962) of Nasrullah Falsafi's *Shah Abbas I, Zandagani-ye Shah Abbas-e Avval* (Life of Shah Abbas I). This volume gives a detailed picture of the reign of the great Safavid ruler and is especially interesting for its treatment of Iran's relations with Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Armenian acquisitions came from around the world, but the greater number arrived from Armenia itself.*

Three important publications on the language and the alphabet are *Hrach'ia Ajarian yev ir liagadar k'eraganoot'yoone* (Jerusalem, 1960), by the Reverend Anoushavan Zēghchanian, which is a critical survey of the introductory volume of a colossal five-volume Armenian grammar, compiled on the basis of a comparison with 562 other languages and dialects; and

Mesrop Masht'ots, by Leo (Arakel Babakhamian), and *Vark Masht'otsi*, by Goriun, both published in 1962, were prepared in commemoration of the 1,600th birthday of the author of the Armenian alphabet, Mesrop Mashtots. The Goriun volume was translated from ancient to modern Armenian by Manoog Abeghian and is regarded as the most factual and intimate story of Mashtots, since its author was one of his pupils.

Literature as usual comprises the largest group (six). *Neradzoot'yoone Hay kragan badmootyan*, (Cairo, 1961), by Peniamin Tashian, is an introduction to the history of Armenian literature. *Hay nor grakanoot'yan patmoot'yoone* (History of Modern Armenian Literature), of which the Library has only volume 2 (1962), compiled by a group of six editors, analyzes the writings of masters of Armenian belles-lettres, such as Nalpantian, Patkanian, Beshik-tashlian, Toorian, and Shahaziz and includes rarely seen photographs of these authors. *Erkeri joghovadzoo* (Collected Works) a 1962 publication in two volumes of over 400 pages each, presents the best work produced by the very popular storyteller and educator, Ghazaros Aghayan. A 10th volume caps the set of the complete works, *Erkeri joghovadzoo*, of the well-known Russian-Armenian playwright and novelist, Alexander Ovhanissian, better known by his pen name, Shirvanzate. This final volume, which contains literary criticisms and essays, was published in 1962. The first of a projected 10-volume set of the complete works, *Erkeri joghovadzoo*, of Hagop Baronian, the popular humorist and playwright of the Western Armenian school of the mid-19th century, was supplied by the Academy of Sciences of Yerevan. This 464-page volume was edited by A. S. Manoogian.

The introductory volumes of the complete works of Berj Broshian in seven vol-

*Unless otherwise stated, the Armenian publications mentioned in this section were issued in Yerevan.

umes have been edited by a specially created board of Soviet Armenian literators. The first two volumes received to date are devoted to short stories, travels, and reminiscences. Both were published during 1962 under the general title of *Erkeri joghovadzoo* (Collected Works).

History is represented both by conventional studies and works related closely to the vicissitudes of the Armenian people. The year 1951 marked the 1,500th anniversary of the Battle of Vartanants, fought by the Armenians in 451 against the invading Persians in defense of their faith as Christians. On this occasion, Krikor Sarafian published in Fresno, Calif., *Vartanants baderazmē yev Vartan Mamigonian* (The Battle of Vartanants and Vartan Mamigonian). A special committee organized for the observation of this historic event at the Armenian Diocesan center in New York also issued that year another volume entitled *Vartanank-hazarhinkhariuramiag Vartanants baderazmi* (The 1,500th Anniversary of the Battle of Vartanants). The Union of American-Armenians, created in Izmir, Turkey, published in 1960 in New York a richly illustrated album, *Mer Izmirē yev sherchaga k'aghak'nerē* (Our Izmir and the Surrounding Towns), depicting Armenian community life in this Turkish Aegean port-city up to the early twenties, when most of its minority inhabitants were forced to flee, following the defeat of the Greek expeditionary forces. *Sepastiyi, Kharpti, Diarbekiri yev Drabizoni nahankneroo vankerē* (Vienna, 1962), by the Rev. Hamazasb Vosgian of the Mekhitarist order, gives a thorough description of Armenian monasteries in Sivas, Harput, Diyarbakır, and Trabzon, Anatolian towns once densely populated by Armenians. The Library's Armenian collection now has a sizable series of works issued by Armenian monasteries and seminaries, which once

were very active centers of religious and literary research.

Other accessions on a variety of subjects are as follows: *Tsootsag Hayeren Tserakrats Nigosyai i Gibrossi* (Vienna, 1961), compiled by the late Reverend Nersess Aginian of the Vienna Mekhitarist order of Armenian Catholic friars, is a description of 69 Armenian manuscripts of Nicosia in Cyprus, dating from the 14th to the 18th century. They were held by the Armenian bishopric of Nicosia until 1951 and currently are in the custody of the Catholics of Cilicia in Antilias near Beirut. The Economic Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in Yerevan published in 1960 *Sovetakan Hayastani tentessakan zargatsoomē* (The Economic Development of Armenia, 1920-60). *Hayastani Leninian komeritmioot'ian patmoot'yonits* (1961), by Haygaz Manoogi Poghossian, reviews the activities of the so-called Lenin Communist Youth Union of Armenia between 1927 and 1933. *Haykanan Sovetakan Sotsialistakan Respublikayi atlas* published by the Armenian Academy of Sciences in 1961 presents a colored display of a wide variety of maps of Armenia: natural, physical, administrative, climatic, etc., as well as photocopies of legendary and antique maps of the land. The Library also has a Russian edition of the same work.

The Library's receipts during the past year from the Soviet republics in the Caucasus and Central Asia vary greatly in character and quality. Publications reported are chosen largely from two of the smaller republics, Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan, which are significant as representatives of different language groups.

Azerbaijan, like all of the Soviet republics must deal with language questions on a very practical basis, as is shown in *Huguh terminleri lugeti* (A Dictionary of Legal Terms) a publication of the Azerbaijan National Academy (Baky, 1961). This

study has an importance for all Turkic languages and dialects of this area.

In literature, there is a publication characteristic of this area—*Megaleler mejmuasi* (Baky, 1962)—the collected works of M. S. Sabir, a prominent literary figure of 19th-century Azerbaijan, including both selected writings and criticism of his writings. Also in the literary field is *Azerbaijan nagillari* (Azerbaijan Tales), published in 1962 by the Nizami Institute of Language and Literature in Baky. This five-volume collection is a good source for those interested in the traditions and customs of the area, as well as Azerbaijan itself.

As an example of the publications in the field of education, there is *Soviet Azerbaijaninda Riaziyat eliminin inkishafy, 1920–1960* (Development of Mathematics in Soviet Azerbaijan, 1920–1960), by A. I. Husainov and M. A. Java'dov, which was also published at Baky in 1962.

Of special interest is *Tadzhikistan Taqsimati ma'muri territoriavi to 1 yanvari soli 1961* (Administrative and Political Divisions of Tadzhikistan as of January 1, 1961), published by the Government of Tadzhikistan at Stalinabad in 1961. From the information given, the administrative organization may be compared or contrasted with other republics in Central Asia. There seems to be a demand for literary studies like *Fekhrasti Asarkhol S. Aini ba adabiyati oid ba o-to okhiri soli 1961*, a bibliography of the works of S. Aini, with literature about him published to the end of 1961, issued at Dushanbeh, formerly Stalinabad in 1963. Aini was the father of the Tadzhik literary tradition. Folklore is another popular subject. *Folklori marosimii* (Dushanbeh, 1963), by Rashid Kadyrov, delves into the past of Tadzhik ceremonies and customs.

In the Turkmen Republic, two dictionaries show the trend of the times. *Turkmen dilinin sozlugi* (Dictionary of the

Turkmen Language) is a general dictionary, published in 1962 by the National Academy of Turkmenistan at Ashgabad. *Turkmen dilinin orfografik sozlugi* (Orthographic Dictionary of Turkmen), edited by P. Azimov, grapples with specific problems of writing the language in the Cyrillic alphabet. It was published at Ashgabad in 1962.

One general work touching most of the area is *Abniyah va asar-e tarikhi-ye Eslam dar Ethad-e Shuravi* (Historical Monuments of Islam in the U.S.S.R.), published at Tashkent in 1962, appears under the imprimatur of the Religious Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It is profusely illustrated, with text in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, and covers examples of these monuments from the 9th to the 20th century.

South Asia

Books purchased in India and Pakistan for American research libraries are listed in the monthly *Accessions Lists* published by the American Libraries Procurement Centers in New Delhi and Karachi-Dacca, in connection with the Public Law 480 Program. The recipient libraries are listed in the introduction to each issue. Serials are listed semiannually. Volume 1, no. 1, of the list for India was published in July 1962, and the first issue for Pakistan, covering the period July-December 1962, appeared in December 1962.

The Indian populations in foreign countries have long been a subject of interest to political and social scientists. Two recent studies are *Indians in Fiji* (London, 1963), by Adrian C. Mayer, and *Political and Civic Status of Indians in Ceylon* (Agra, 1963), by Babu Lal Gupta.

A history of the conflicts between the Tamil population of Ceylon, the Ceylonese, and other groups is succinctly described in

a booklet by Bertram Hughes Farmer, *Ceylon; a Divided Nation* (London, 1963).

The border kingdoms are described briefly in *The Himalayan Kingdoms: Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal* (Princeton, 1963), by Pradyumna P. Karan and William M. Jenkins, Jr. Further light on the history of Nepal is supplied by Raniero Gnoli in his *Nepalese Inscriptions in Gupta Characters*, Part 1 (Rome, 1956). Sálím A. Ali's *The Birds of Sikkim* (Madras, 1962) is both colorful and scholarly.

Tibet, because of its heterogeneous history and culture attracts the attention of both Far Eastern and South Asian scholars. What is known of its history is briefly recounted in Jacques Bacot's *Introduction à l'histoire du Tibet* (Paris, 1962), and in Paul Pelliot's *Histoire ancienne du Tibet* (Paris, 1961). A most valuable contribution to our knowledge of Tibet is *The Geography of Tibet According to the 'dZam-gling rGyas-bShad* (Rome, 1962), by Bla-ma bTsan-po. The transliterated Tibetan text and English translation are the work of Turrell V. Wylie. Previous translations have been inadequate and misleading. Added to the excellence of the editing, translation, and copious notes are the place-name tables, which will be of enormous value to scholars. These are captioned Monasteries-Hermitages-Temples, Rdzongs-Villages-Places, Regions-Districts-Communities, Mountains-Passes, and Lakes-Rivers, including the Tibetan names and the English and Chinese names when known. The Tibetan names of the areas in which the buildings and places mentioned above are located are also given. A glossary of words not found in the dictionaries, a bibliography, a Chinese index, a Tibetan index, a general index, and a map complete the work.

The *Catalogue of the Tibetan Manuscripts from Tun-huang in the India Office*

Library (London, 1962), compiled by Louis de la Vallée Poussin, which had been in preparation for many years, adds considerably to the knowledge of Tibetan literature.

An English edition of *A Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts in Munshi Abdul Karim's Collection* (Dacca, 1960), by Munshi Abdul Karim and Ahmad Sharif, provides much information on early Bengali literature. The collection is the property of the University of Dacca.

A new serial publication (Vol. 1, January 1960) called *Contemporary Arts in Pakistan* (Karachi) provides stimulating information on cultural developments in that country. Another contribution in the field of fine arts is Ahmad Hasan Dani's monograph, *Muslim Architecture in Bengal* (Dacca, 1961).

The northwest frontier of Pakistan has not only immense political importance but also a vast romantic interest. James William Spain's *The People of the Khyber, the Pathans of Pakistan* (New York, 1963) is a delightful account of the author's experiences among the Pathans, along with historical reflections.

Two recent works on Pakistan and India deserve mention here: Cyril Henry Philips' *The Evolution of India and Pakistan, 1858 to 1947; Select Documents* (London and New York, 1962); and Hafeez Malik's *Moslem Nationalism in India and Pakistan* (Washington, 1963).

Two comprehensive bibliographies which appeared in 1962 supply a long-felt need. One is *Introduction to the Civilization of India; South Asia, An Introductory Bibliography*, which was prepared and edited by Maureen L. P. Patterson and Ronald B. Inden and was published by the Syllabus Division of the University of Chicago Press. It contains 4,369 items arranged by subject. The other is the first volume of *The National Bibliography of Indian Literature*,

1901–1953 (New Delhi, 1962), edited by B. S. Kesavan and V. Y. Kulkarni. This volume covers publications in the Assamese, Bengali, English, and Gujarati languages.

Three important economic studies of India are B. M. Bhatia's *Famines in India; A Study in Some Aspects of the Economic History of India, 1860–1945* (New York, 1963); Manoranjan Chaudhuri's *Indian Industries, Development and Location; An Economic-Geographic Appraisal* (Calcutta, 1962); and Shiva Nand Jha's *A Critical Study of Gandhian Economic Thought* (Agra, 1961?).

India's rich heritage in the field of fine arts is reflected in the steady appearance of scholarly works on its various aspects. Worthy of attention are: a publication of the Asia Society, *The Evolution of the Buddha Image* (New York, 1963), by Benjamin Rowland, Jr.; Alice Boner's *Principles of Composition in Hindu Sculpture, Cave Temple Period* (Leiden, 1962); and Ramesh Shankar Gupte's *Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad Caves* (Bombay, 1962). In the field of music are contributions by Hem Barua, *Folksongs of India* (New Delhi, 1963); and *Studies in Indian Music* (New York, 1963), by Tirupasoor Venkata Subba Rao.

The rewriting of the history of India continues to be a major activity of Indian scholars. Prithivi Nath Kaul Bamzai's *A History of Kashmir; Political, Social, Cultural, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day* (Delhi, 1962) is a monumental work. The author's sources were the Sanskrit *Rajatarangani*, the writings of Persian historians, archaeological remains, and the archives of the Kashmir State Government. His account of the period since partition, presents the Indian point of view. Other historical works deserving mention are O. P. Bhatia's *The Imperial Guptas* (Delhi, 1962); Tara Chand's *Society and State in the Mughal Period* (Faridabad, 1961);

and Dines Chandra Sircar's *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India* (Delhi, 1960).

The first of three volumes on the *History of the Freedom Movement in India* (Calcutta, 1962), by Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, presents not a history of foreign rule but the steps taken to destroy it from its beginning down through the 19th century. The author compares his approach to that followed in volume 1 of the work by Tara Chand under the same title and published in 1961 by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. Volume 1 of Jagdish Saran Sharma's *India's Struggle for Freedom; Select Documents and Sources* (Delhi, 1962) presents a wealth of source materials.

The problems of language diversity receive careful study in Naresh Chandra Roy's *Federalism and Linguistic States* (Calcutta, 1962). The author introduces his study with an analysis of the divergencies which plagued the rise of federalism in the United States, Canada, the USSR, and Switzerland.

A solid, scholarly work on the ancient period of Indian political concepts is found in Bhasker Anand Saletore's *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions* (New York, 1963).

A new journal worthy of scholarly attention is *The Political Science Review* (Vol. 1, Feb. 1962), published by the Department of Political Science of the University of Rajasthan in Jaipur.

No year passes without the appearance of numerous works on the religions of India. Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya's *The Evolution of Theistic Sects in Ancient India, up to the Time of Saṃkarācārya* (Calcutta, 1962) is concerned with the Śaivas, the Vaiṣṇavas, the Śāktas, the Sauras, and the Kārtikeyas. An important new encyclopedic venture is the publication of the first volume of an *Encyclopaedia of Buddhism*

(Ceylon, 1961), edited by G. P. Malalasekera. An "unabridged and corrected republication" of Fedor Ippolitovich Shcherbatskoi's *Buddhist Logic* supplies one of the most lucid studies of an abstruse subject, which has long been out of print. The Syrian Christians of India are the subject of historical and social studies in S. G. Pothan's *The Syrian Christians of Kerala* (New York, 1963) and in George Kurian's *The Indian Family in Transition; A Case Study of Kerala Syrian Christians* ('s-Gravenhage, 1961), respectively.

Since World War II, Western social scientists have increasingly turned their attention to India. They have in turn attracted Indian scholars to intensive study of the social conditions and problems of their own country. Dharendra Nath Majumdar's *Himalayan Polyandry, Structure, Functioning and Culture Change; A Field-Study of Jaunsar-Bawar* (Bombay, New York, 1962) presents a thorough exploration of a subject about which little had been known. Another study in a little-known sphere is Gerald Duane Berreman's *Hindus of the Himalayas* (Berkeley, 1963).

Other publications from New Delhi in the social sciences which deserve notice are Narendra Kumar Das Gupta's *Problems of Tribal Education and the Santals* (1963), A. A. D. Luiz's *Tribes of Kerala* (1962), and Upendra Thakur's *The History of Suicide in India, An Introduction* (1963); and from Bombay comes C. T. Kannan's *Intercaste and Inter-Community Marriages in India* (1962).

Significant studies on language are Bishnupada Bhattacharya's *A Study in Language and Meaning; A Critical Examination of Some Aspects of Indian Semantics* (Calcutta, 1962); Suniti Kumar Chatterji's *Language and Literatures of Modern India* (Calcutta, 1963); and R. C. Pandeya's *The Problem of Meaning in Indian Philosophy* (Delhi, 1963).

English remains the language of India in which the great majority of noteworthy publications appear. Most of the publications in the modern vernaculars of India are novels, many of which are detective stories, poems, plays, and short stories. The first good analyses of the current situation are found in two articles in *Indian Literature*, Vol. V, no. 2, 1962, published by the Sahitya Akademi in New Delhi. They are "Current Publishing Trends in India," by C. R. Banerji, and "A Review of Current Indian Writing, 1960-61."

It would be impossible for any one person to select the better current publications in all of the languages of India and Pakistan. Listed here are publications which may be of interest to the few persons in the United States who have a thorough knowledge of some of the languages. Published in Kanpur in 1962 was Shrinarayan Agnihotra's history and criticism of Hindi fiction, entitled *Upanyāsa, tatva evaṃ rūpa-vidhāna*. Other accounts in Hindi literature are Sudarśanasimha Majithiyā's history and criticism of Hindu devotional literature, entitled *Santa sāhitya* (Delhi, 1962); Venkat Sharma's history and criticism of Hindi literature, his *Ādhunika Hindī-sāhitya meṃ samālocanā kā vikāsa* (Delhi, 1962); and Māyārānī Ṭaṇḍana's history and criticism of Hindi poetry, called *Kāvya-śāstra kī rūparekhā* (Lucknow, 1962). An account of literature in Braj, an important literary dialect of Hindi, is Prabhu Dayal Mital's *Caitanya mata aura Braja sāhitya* (Mathura, 1962).

A history and criticism of Urdu poetry is Gopi Ghand Narang's *Hindustānī qisṣon se ma'khūz Urdū masnaviyān* (Delhi, 1962).

Bengali literature has enjoyed a long and distinguished history. A history and criticism of Bengali prose literature, entitled *Bāṃlā gadyasāhityera itihāsa* (Calcutta, 1962) was the last work of a prominent

Bengali author, Sajani Kanta Das, who died in 1962. A selection of the addresses, essays, and lectures of Abanindranath Tagore were also published in Calcutta in 1962 under the title *Bageśvarī śilpa prabandhāvalī*.

Those interested in the rich tradition of Bengali songs and folksongs will wish to consult *Ekaśata ādhunika Bāmlā gāna* (Dacca, 1961), edited by Md. Abdul Haque, and also Raushan Yazdani's *Momenśāhira loka-sāhitya* (Dacca, 1958).

Selections of Gujarati literature are presented in *Sāhityamīmāṃsā* (Surat, 1962), edited by Vishnuprasad Ranchhodlal Trivedi.

Volume 1 of a history and criticism of Tamil literature, covering the period 1800–1900, entitled *Tamīl ilakkiyam* (Madras, 1962) is the work of Mylai Seeni Venkata-swami.

Southeast Asia

Occasionally there appears a reprint of a basic reference book which has been out of print for years and is most difficult to secure. One such book presenting the everyday life and customs of the Burman, from the "First Years" in Chapter 1, to "Death and Burial" in the last chapter is *The Burman: His Life and Notions* (New York, 1963), by Shway Yoe, the pseudonym of Sir James George Scott. The 64 chapters describe: Burmese religious practices and beliefs; marriage customs; domestic life of the villager; monastic life of the Buddhist clergy; ceremonies related to rice cultivation, ploughing, and harvesting; festivals, drama, and dancing; astrology and superstitions; and other aspects of the cultural life of Burma.

Another volume by this outstanding authority on Burmese life and culture is *Folk Elements in Burmese Buddhism* (London, 1962), which was originally the subject of

a series of annual lectures delivered before the Burma Research Society in Rangoon. This study presents a permanent record of the oral lore of the pre-Buddhist cults in Burma, which has never been collected before, even in the Burmese language. Besides analyzing the folklore elements that are manifest in present-day Burma, the writer traces the origin of these elements in the native cults that flourished in the 11th century during the time of Anawrahta.

A graphic presentation of one of the most historic trials in Burma's history is presented by one of the country's prominent writers, U Maung Maung, in *A Trial in Burma: The Assassination of Aung San* (The Hague, 1962). The account tells about the trial of U Saw and others who were responsible for the death of Bogyoke Aung San and other members of the Executive Council of the Burma Government in July 1947, just prior to the independence of Burma in January 1948.

A sequel to U Htin Aung's anthology entitled *Burmese Folk Tales* (Calcutta, 1948) has brought together 65 folk tales about some aspect of Burmese law or law practice under the title *Burmese Law Tales: The Legal Element in Burmese Folk-lore* (London, 1962). Besides an analysis of each tale, a signal worth of the compilation is the concise introduction to Burmese law which discusses the rise of Burmese legal literature, justice under the Burmese kings, and other topics of interest to the historian and sociologist.

A volume which takes its place among the works contributing to a better understanding of the personalities who have molded the lives and influenced the events of the emerging countries in Southeast Asia is the biography *U Nu of Burma* (Stanford, 1963), by Richard Butwell. The account of U Nu as a dominant political figure in Burma both prior to and

after Burma's independence in 1948, gives a clear insight into the political events during the past 2 decades. Also, it shows the very strong influence which the Buddhist faith had on this national leader's thought and deportment, and thus on the nation and its people.

A recent history of Burma which provides an account of that tropical country prior to British colonial rule, with particular reference to trade with China and the subsequent three Anglo-Burmese Wars, whereby Britain acquired Burma as part of its empire in Asia, is *The Making of Burma* (London, 1962), by Dorothy Woodman, who is known for an earlier work, *The Republic of Indonesia* (London, 1955). Parts four and five deal with the Sino-Burma controversial frontier issue recently settled between Burma and China.

Fanny and the Regent of Siam (London, 1962), by Rubeigh Minney, is a sequel to *The English Governess at the Siamese Court* by Anna Leonowens, which provides a historical account of Anna's son Louis, who spent some years in the service of King Chulalongkorn. Valuable insights into the social life and other events in Thailand during the reign of Chulalongkorn in the 19th and early 20th centuries, based on official documents, private diaries, and letters, are revealed in this historical novel.

A study made in Bangkok by the Indiana University group associated with Thammasat University, where an Institute of Public Administration was recently established, is the work called *Problems of Politics and Administration in Thailand* (Bloomington, 1962), edited by Joseph Sutton. Various aspects of the actual forces and processes that constitute the Thai Government are considered in these selected topics: Political and administrative leadership; Provincial government and

leadership; and Improving public administration.

A work which analyzes the general characteristics of Thai political relationships and portrays them as the fundamental, concrete experiences of Thai politicians is *Politics in Thailand* (Ithaca, 1962), by David A. Wilson, which was published under the auspices of the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University. The author emphasizes the prominent dynamic aspects of the structure of institutional behaviour and thereby examines Thailand's Constitution. A useful appendix is the political chronology from the time of the bloodless revolution in 1932 down to 1959.

A booklet issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, *Thailand, a Market for U.S. Products* (Washington, 1962) should be useful to economists and businessmen interested in Thailand's market facilities, her present import pattern and regulations, and trade practices.

A number of articles appearing in the January-March 1962 issue of the *China Quarterly* have now been collected in book form and edited by P. J. Honey. Entitled *North Vietnam Today; Profile of a Communist Satellite* (New York, 1962), this account of the only fully constituted Communist state in Southeast Asia discusses political leadership and succession to Ho chi Minh, power and pressure groups, the economy, collectivization and rice production, and local government and administration.

A facsimile edition of a series of articles by the Viet Minh military Commander in Chief, which was originally published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Hanoi under the title *People's War, People's Army* (1961), appeared last year under the augmented title *People's War, People's Army; the Viet Cong Insurrection Manual for Underdeveloped Countries* (New York, 1962). The American edition

includes a biographical sketch of General Giap, which shows how he became a Communist and later the highest military leader in the Viet Minh.

Serving as a supplement to *A History of Malaya and Her Neighbors* (New York, 1957), by Francis Moorhead, *A History of Malaya, A.D. 1400-1959* (London, 1962), by Joseph Kennedy, begins with the rise of the port-kingdom of Malacca in the early 15th century and continues with a concise account of the principle events and main trends of Malayan history for the past 5½ centuries.

Originally prepared as a thesis for submission to Stanford University, following field work in a timber center in North Borneo, *North Borneo; the First Ten Years, 1946-1956* (Singapore, 1962), by Michael H. Baker, was issued as the first in a series of the Singapore Studies on Borneo and Malaya. As a historical study, it shows the political and economic advancement made by North Borneo when it passed from the aegis of the British North Borneo Company to the direct rule of Great Britain.

There appeared in Peking in 1961 a large folio volume entitled *Ukiran-ukiran rakjat Indonesia* (The Art of Carving in Indonesia), which contains large colored photographs of President Sukarno's private collection of art objects, intricately carved from various Indonesian woods. Mr. Dullah, Sukarno's private painter, wrote the introductory chapter on the nature of the craft contained in the book. Annotations to the photographs are in Indonesian and Chinese.

Koperasi (Bandung, 1962), by H. S. Suprajitno, describes the way in which co-operatives are operated in Indonesia, and includes an abundance of documentation, citing government ordinances and speeches of government officials associated with economic cooperation.

As Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party and a high-ranking member of the Indonesian Government, D. N. Aidit has great influence in the policymaking activities of the government. *Pilihan Tulisan* (Selected Writings) comprises some of the articles and speeches of this Indonesian Communist leader, which date from 1956 to 1959 (Djakarta, 1960). The content of these writings treat the basic problems of revolution, the development of the Indonesian Communist Party, the national front, mass movements, and the principles of international proletarian and solidarity.

Ki Hadjar Dewantara, one of the Indonesian national figures who fought against the established colonial rule of the Dutch, made a significant contribution to the struggle for freedom in the field of education. During the time he was a political exile from 1913 to 1918 in the Netherlands, he devoted himself to the study of education and various pedagogical methods. Being convinced that the best way to fight colonial rule was through the education of the Indonesian people in political awareness, upon his return to Indonesia he established the Taman Siswa (Garden of Learning) school, which emphasized the traditional skills and values of Javanese life, music, the dance, and character formation. Following his death in 1959, his friends published a volume entitled *Karya Ki Hadjar Dewantara* (Jogjakarta, 1962), which brings together the works of this Indonesian writer in the field of education.

The first book which analyzes the literature of the Chinese-Indonesian writers is *Sastera indonesia-tionghoa* (Djakarta, 1922), by Nio Joe Lam. The author, who has written a number of articles on the subject, attempts to answer the question "What is the place of Chinese-Indonesian literature in Indonesian literature as a whole?"

A collection of speeches of an Indonesian Army general, R. A. Kosasih, has been published in *Teguh-tenang menempuh gelombang* (Calm and Confident in Facing the Storm), issued in Bandung in 1962. The speeches cover a wide range of subjects dealing with the army's role in Indonesian society. General A. H. Nasution, Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces and Minister of Defense, wrote a strong supporting introduction to the book.

Students of Indonesian politics will find *Revolusi Indonesia, capita selecta* (Indonesian Revolution, Principal Selections) Djember, 1961, an invaluable source for material on political developments in Indonesia, as contained in the speeches of President Sukarno. The speeches selected for this compilation deal with the birth of Pantja Sila, the 1945 Constitution and its clarification, the principles of Manipol and Usdek, Djarek—the course of the Indonesian revolution, Meduk—rebuilding the world anew, and Apem—reconstruction in Indonesia.

A reference book of enduring value is a scholarly introduction to the country, entitled simply *Indonesia* (New Haven, 1963), which is a product of the concerted efforts of many persons associated with the Human Relations Area Files and Southeast Asia Studies at Yale University. The study, containing a lengthy bibliographical section and maps, deals with several important aspects: geography, racial groups, agriculture, economy, labor, history, government, literature, and the arts.

How to teach Indonesian history more effectively is the purpose of *Pengantar ilmu sedjarah Indonesia* (Introduction to Indonesian History), by R. Ali (Djakarta, 1961). This book appeared because of the urgent need for a fresh approach to the study of the principles and methods employed in the presentation of historical events in their proper perspective.

Formerly published in 1948 by the Institute of Pacific Relations, the 1962 edition of *Adat Law in Indonesia*, published in Djakarta by Bhratara, is a translation of the major part of the Dutch work entitled *Beginnelsen en stelsel van het adatrecht* (Groningen, 1939) by the Dutch jurist, Barend ter Haar, who prepared the material originally for persons interested in the study of Indonesian adat law, particularly for students at the Law College in Batavia, the former name of Djakarta. Besides describing the characteristic features of Indonesian legal institutions, the study reveals the social circumstances which promote or counteract the principal aspects of adat law.

A specialized study, depicting the social and political changes in a particular geographical area of central Java, is *Social Changes in Jogjakarta* (Ithaca, 1962), which was prepared by the Indonesian writer Seloosoemardjan. The focal theme pertains to the changes which have taken place in the political institutions in this key city subsequent to the Dutch colonial period, during the Japanese occupation (1942–45), and continuing through the struggle for national independence (1945–49).

The Decline of Constitutional Democracy in Indonesia (Ithaca, 1962), by Herbert Feith, is the first major study of postrevolutionary political development in Indonesia, describing and analyzing Indonesian government and politics during the crucial and formative period from the time of independence in 1949 to 1957, when parliamentary democracy was overshadowed by "guided democracy." The author discusses the relevant historical background and the social and economic factors which have proved to be decisive influences in Indonesia's political course.

A recent volume in Praeger's series of publications in Russian history and world

communism is *Indonesian Communism; A History* (New York, 1963), by Arnold Brackman, which traces the strategy and tactics followed by the leaders of the Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) since the days of World War I. Considerable biographical data on the Communist leaders Tan Malaka, D. N. Aidit, and Amir Sjarifuddin are provided.

The fourth study in the *Stanford Anthropological Series* published by the Stanford University Press is *The Ethnohistory of Northern Luzon* (1962), by Felix Keesing, the noted ethnologist specializing in the Philippines. Begun as a study of a single racial group, the Isneg, this work developed over a period of time into a synthesis of the ethnographic data on various racial groups in northern Luzon. With a view toward testing existing theories of migrations and racial relationships within the area, the author describes the interrelations of the lowland and mountain peoples in northern Luzon.

Autobiographies of Three Pagans in the Philippines (New York, 1963), by Roy F. Barton, is a fascinating type of anthropological reporting on the life, customs, and traditions of the Ifugao people living in the northern part of Luzon, the largest and northernmost island of the Philippine Archipelago. The author's complete command of the Ifugao language and his association with another famous ethnographer, H. Otley Beyer, well qualified him to present his account in the best tradition of responsible anthropological science.

An autobiographical sketch of a Spanish Basque who joined the Filipino guerrillas during the years of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines was translated by Soledad Locsin from the original Spanish version and was published under the title *A Basque Among the Guerrillas of Negros* (Bacolod City, 1962). The author, Higinio de Uriarte, tells how he lived the

life of a guerrilla in the hills of Negros Occidental and in Negros Oriental provinces during the resistance movement in that part of the Philippines. Military tactics employed in guerrilla warfare are described in detail and show clearly the severe conditions under which the men had to live.

A work concerned with recent developments in the uses of guerrilla warfare, with particular emphasis on its employment by Communists in Malaya, the Philippines, Laos, and Vietnam is entitled *Modern Guerrilla Warfare; Fighting Communist Guerrilla Movements, 1941-1961* (New York, 1962), edited by Franklin Mark Osanka. Parts 4, 6, and 7 of the study deal specifically with Southeast Asia and show how the Communists have skillfully utilized social, economic, and political weaknesses as assets to guerrilla operations. A lengthy list of references on guerrilla and other unconventional warfare is included.

A work by Jan Marius Romein and Jan Erik Romein, now translated into English and published by the University of California Press, is *The Asian Century; a History of Modern Nationalism in Asia* (1962). The dominant theme of the study is the historical development of the nationalist movements in the countries of Asia during the 20th century. The authors contend that when the countries of Asia became "Europeanized", Asia rediscovered itself and began to take the significant step forward toward the realization of national unity.

The United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia (Washington, 1962), by Oliver Clubb, which was issued by the Brookings Institution, considers the problems related to the formation of a broad U.S. foreign policy framework for Southeast Asia as a whole, its policy toward the nonaligned nations, a practical method with which to cope with Communist subversion, and the most effective way to

channel economic assistance to Southeast Asia.

Written originally as a thesis for submission to Columbia University, the study *Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia* (New York, 1962), by Amos Jordan, analyzes how American military and economic aid programs are developed, administered, and coordinated in foreign countries. Besides detailed discussions of various types of military forces as deterrents to war in Southeast Asia, foreign exchange and export-import difficulties are exposed.

The major dynamic forces which are molding present-day Asia are identified and evaluated by Ian Thomson in *Changing Patterns in South Asia* (New York, 1962). Three principal sections deal with the social forces: nationalism, racialism, and idealism; the political factors: democracy, communism, socialism, and revolution; the religious elements: Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity—all of which are deeply rooted in the life of the people in the region. The author feels that communism has lost its appeal to the peoples of Southeast Asia and that democracy has been more successful than was predicted just after World War II.

A work by Saul Rose, which traces historically the residency of the British in Southeast Asia was published in 1962 by the Johns Hopkins Press under the title *Britain and Southeast Asia*. The period covered extends from the time of the Anglo-British struggle in the 15th century, which forced the British out of Indonesia, through the British domination of Burma, Malaya, Singapore, and Borneo, up to the Japanese occupation and the period of British progressive withdrawal in the post-war years. The economist will be interested in the economic framework which emerged during the British regime in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The relationship of the religious forces and traditions to the rise and upsurge of the spirit of nationalism in the countries of Southeast Asia is well treated by Fred R. von der Mehden in *Religion and Nationalism in Southeast Asia: Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines* published by the University of Wisconsin Press, (1963). The author provides a historical analysis of the changing role of Buddhism, Islam, Confucianism, and Christianity in the nationalist movements in the countries where these religions are dominant. An explanation is made on the way in which particular religious leaders, politicians, missionaries, and religious organizations have participated in the religio-nationalist movements.

Books were never more important to this country than they are today. The questions which must be decided, the issues which must be resolved, are, many of them, questions and issues which only books can properly present. The profoundly searching questions, for example, of the order and form of the post-war world are questions for which books and books alone provide an adequate forum. And the basic question—the insistent question—of the true nature of the time in which we live is a question which demands the space and confines of a book. This time has not yet been discovered by the men and women who inhabit it and only the voyages of the most courageous books will show us what it is. — Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, 1939–44, in A Free Man's Books. An address delivered at the annual banquet of the American Booksellers Association. (Mount Vernon, N.Y., 1942), p. 14.

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spread public interest in space science and technology. A number of books in borderline fields have also been included—space law, international cooperation, and commercial applications of space vehicles (such as communications satellites). A special feature of the list is the notation of the tables of contents of the works listed, in lieu of abstracts or summaries of contents. The bibliography is arranged by the year of publication, with

books grouped according to country within each year's list of books.

The list was compiled by Lynn E. Catoe with the assistance of Charles D. Thibault and Mary Evelyn Keating, all three of whom were members of the Aeronautics Section of the Science and Technology Division when the bibliography was prepared under the supervision of Marvin W. McFarland, now Acting Chief of that Division.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ¹

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962. 1963. 22 p. Reprint from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for the same period. Free upon request to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20504.

Edwin Arlington Robinson. A reappraisal by Louis Untermeyer, with a bibliography and a list of materials in the Edwin Arlington Robinson Exhibit on display at the Library of Congress, April 15 to July 15, 1963. 1963. 39 p. Price 25 cents. Copies may also be purchased in person at the Information Desk at the ground floor entrance to the Main Building of the Library of Congress.

In the lecture contained in this brochure—prepared for the formal opening of the Library's exhibition—Mr. Untermeyer (LC's Consultant in Poetry, 1961-63) tells the story of the life of Robinson, whose name was often linked with that of Robert Frost in the 1920's but whose poetry has been neglected since Robinson died in 1935. "It is time," Mr. Untermeyer believes, "for a reappraisal and, perhaps, rediscovery."

International Scientific Organizations: A Guide to Their Library, Documentations, and Information Services. 1962. 794 p. Prepared by the International Organizations Section of the Library of Congress under the direction of Kathrine O. Murra and supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Price \$3.25. The entry for each of the 449 organizations also lists current publications issued by and about it and sketches briefly its purpose, structure, administration, and membership. More than 3,100 bibliographical references are given, most of them with annotations. A general index to the services and administrative structure of the organizations is included, and a key to the acronyms used is another useful feature.

Newspapers of the Soviet Union in the Library of Congress. Prepared by Paul L. Horecky with the assistance of John P. Balys and Robert G. Carlton, all of the Slavic and Cen-

tral European Division. 1962. 73 p. Price 60 cents. This record of available newspapers, both in print and on microfilm, offers for each title bibliographic information and itemized holdings. The material is listed alphabetically by place of publication and, within this arrangement, alphabetically by title. This list is in part a continuation of *Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers, 1917-1953*, which was published by the Library in 1953 and which encompassed besides the Library's holdings those of other major U.S. repositories.

Official Publications of British East Africa. Part III: Kenya and Zanzibar. 1962. 162 p.; *Part IV: Uganda.* 1963. 100 p. Processed. Price \$1.25 a copy for Part III, and \$1 a copy for Part IV. These two guides, compiled by Audrey A. Walker of the African Section, also include documents issued by Great Britain, dealing specifically with the three countries, and publications of the East Africa High Commission, now the East African Common Services Organization, relating to Kenya and Uganda. Both guides follow a general alphabetical arrangement and include an index to authors and subjects.

Soviet Russian Scientific and Technical Terms, A Selective List. 1963. 668 p. Price \$3.50. This publication is the culmination of a number of processed working papers prepared in previous years as a byproduct of research activities in the Aerospace Information Division. The 26,000 terms included are generally those not found in standard dictionaries or those which have a special meaning when used in a particular field. Having been obtained as a byproduct, rather than through a systematic and exhaustive collection effort, the list is subject to comments and suggestions for improvement, which will be welcome.

Space Science and Technology Books, 1957-1961: A Bibliography with Contents Noted. 1962. 133 p. Price \$1. This bibliography is a byproduct of a project for which the Science and Technology Division compiled biographical and bibliographical information on leading U.S. and foreign space scientists and engineers for the use of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The works listed are not limited to highly technical books addressed to scientists and engineers but include semipopular titles reflecting wide-

¹ The priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20504. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.